

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 34

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

WIN AND LOSE

Traction Subsidy Wins at Brownstown And Loses at Seymour.

The voters of Jackson and Brownstown townships have voted on the question of a subsidy tax to aid in the construction of a traction line between Seymour and Brownstown and the victory is divided. In Brownstown township the subsidy was voted by a very substantial majority, 271. But in Jackson township the majority against the subsidy was 80. About 60 per cent of the total vote was polled. The vote by precincts in Jackson township was as follows:

	FOR	AGAINST
1st precinct,	67	68
2nd precinct,	49	67
3rd precinct,	33	53
4th precinct,	35	101
5th precinct,	73	96
6th precinct,	69	73
7th precinct,	94	55
8th precinct,	82	69
9th precinct,	82	89
10th precinct,	72	65
Totals	656	736

Majority against 80. In Brownstown township where a majority voted in favor of the subsidy tax the vote by precincts was as follows:

	FOR	AGAINST
1st precinct,	62	59
2nd precinct,	73	19
3rd precinct,	130	25
4th precinct,	103	42
5th precinct,	83	32
Totals	451	180

Majority for 271. By this vote, under the law governing such a subsidy, the tax can be levied in Brownstown township, if the men back of the proposition decide that they can go ahead and build the road, but in Jackson township the tax can not be levied since a majority voted against it.

What will be done, even the men contemplating the construction of the line, can not tell at this time. There are numerous things to be considered and these will be gone over as soon as possible. It is likely that some official statement will be given out in the near future. The REPUBLICAN believes that the road will be built and that more private capital can be secured right here in Seymour for that purpose than the one per cent subsidy would have amounted to.

The people want the road and some of these times, the REPUBLICAN believes, it will be built. The men backing the proposition conducted a clean campaign in asking for the subsidy to aid in the construction but in Jackson township the majority proved to be against them. The REPUBLICAN hopes that they will find a way to finance the proposition and go right ahead.

Called Pastor.

The Bedford Baptist church has extended a call to Rev. Valentine, of New Jersey, who has been in Bedford for two weeks in the interest of the church following Rev. Wilson Whitney's departure. The congregation were so well pleased with Rev. Valentine they decided to extend the call without trying any other. Rev. Valentine accepted the call, and will move his family to Bedford from their New Jersey home.

Surprise Party.

About sixty relatives and friends gathered at the home of Henry Robbins and wife, a few miles east of town last Sunday and gave them a complete surprise. The event was greatly enjoyed by all the guests and the host and hostess. A feature of the day was the excellent music furnished by Will Avery on the violin, Peter Ahl on the accordion and Mrs. John Sutton on the organ.

Born.

To Erwin Briner and wife, 508 south Pine street, a daughter, Jan. 11.
To Chas. W. Hatfield and wife, 507 east Fourth street, a daughter, Jan. 12.
Spranger's barber shop is the best.

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"Her Flowers" and "Magic Handkerchief"
Latest Pictorial Ballad
"Tommy"

Best transformation pictures ever in the city. First show at 7 prompt.

HARD RAILROADING

Heavy Snow Makes Difficult Work For The Trainmen.

Engineer Frank Day, who came in on No. 7 on the B. & O. S-W. Tuesday morning, was the only engineer to bring a passenger train into the city ahead of time that morning. The train which is due at 10:20 arrived two or three minutes earlier. When everything was ready to go Conductor DeFrates was holding his watch on the anxious engineer counting the seconds till 10:23 when they moved on the dot. Passengers who saw the train standing ran pellmell to reach the train and avoid being left. All other trains had been late and they expected No. 7 would be likewise. But Engineer Day pulled it in on time despite the snow. The eleven o'clock train on the Southern Indiana came in right on time. The Pennsylvania trains were from a few minutes to more than an hour late. The westbound B. & O. S-W. trains were but little late but everything from St. Louis was very late. The early morning train due here at 4:40 and No. 4, due here at 9:08 both arrived late in the afternoon.

The snow seems to be general all over a large portion of the United States and extends as far south as San Antonio, Tex. A two inch snow has been reported at Memphis, Tenn., ten inches at St. Louis, and six inches at Logansport. The snow over all this part of Indiana is from four to seven inches. The deep snow has been growing deeper and in many places is drifted badly. As many as s engines have been reported as pulling one passenger train across the state of Illinois without making any very rapid progress through some of the drifts. It has been necessary for the B. & O. S-W. to use two or three engines on some of their heavy passenger trains on the west end. The trouble at St. Louis was very great where the many passenger trains on different railroads leading in every direction had to leave the city over a few tracks and on these the snow was drifted deep.

Reduction Sale

Of men, boys and children's clothing will commence Saturday Jan. 16th. Suits and overcoats will be sold at a big discount, shirts at 29 and 39 cents, boys waists 19 cts., mens and boys pants at a big reduction, work coats in corduroy and duck lower than you ever bought before, wool cashmere and worsted half hose 19 cts., handkerchiefs plain or fancy 3 cts. It will pay you to come and see what we have to offer. Sale starts Saturday Jan. 16 and will last till Feb. 1st.

j15d&w ADOLPH STEINWEDEL.

Most Round Trips.

According to the tax paid by Indianapolis traction and terminal company to the city of Indianapolis, taxes charged by the city for the operation of interurban lines on the streets, the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern traction company's cars made the greatest number of round trips of any single traction line, entering the Capital City, numbering 9,517. The I. C. & S. not only runs the cars but it carries the passengers for it runs through the best part of the state.

A. M. E. Church.

Do not forget the stewards' and trustees' social at the A. M. E. church Thursday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Charles Coleman, leader. The "Success Club" meets Thursday night at the home of the president, Asbury Goens. The women's club, "Willing Workers," meets Friday night at the home of Mrs. Belle Goens.

Sprained Ankle.

Frank Boas, one of the prominent farmers near Vallonia, accidentally fell from a fence Tuesday and the result was a very badly sprained ankle. His wife has been quite sick for the past few days but is reported better.

Cooking Ware Free.

Go to Hunters and look at the fine cooking ware given free with every \$1.00 and \$2.00 cash purchase.

The American Alarm clock, a reliable time keeper that won't let you over sleep. For sale by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler.

On account of weather conditions the great Alteration Sale at the Gold Mine begins Jan. 21 instead of the 16th and continue ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Branham Lett came up from Crothersville today.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

K. OF P. MEETING

Session This Afternoon and Another Tonight.

The Knights of Pythias' district meeting was called to order at 1:30 this afternoon in K. of P. building in this city. Representatives were present from Madison, North Vernon, Scottsburg, Reddington, Crothersville, Brownstown, Vallonia, Medora, Cortland and other points in the district having K. of P. lodges.

The meeting this afternoon was open. John M. Lewis presided and made the address of welcome after the invocation by Rev. James Omelvena. The response to the welcome address was by Arla M. Brown, G. V. C. The principal address of the afternoon was by A. J. Lowe, of Greensburg, Grand Chancellor. There was music by the orchestra at intervals during the afternoon.

The meeting tonight will be open to Knights of Pythias only but the hall is sure to be crowded. The Grand Lodge officers will make addresses and answer inquiries. W. M. Nauer, the District Deputy will preside. Local Knights are all expected at the meeting tonight.

DIED.

STAPP—Henry Stapp, brother of Mrs. Joel H. Matlock died Wednesday Jan. 13, at 8 a. m. at his home at Indianapolis after an illness of heart trouble and a complication of diseases. Age about 60 years. He had been in poor health for some time and death was not unexpected. Mr. Stapp was formerly proprietor of the Aetna House at Brownstown. After moving to Indianapolis five or six years ago he was engaged in the hotel business there. Most of his life was spent in Jackson county. He leaves a widow and seven children, three sons and four daughters, among whom is Mrs. C. A. Bolles, of Brownstown. Mrs. Matlock, is the only living sister. Mrs. John Morton, of this city, and Shannon Gray, of Brownstown, are half sister and half brother of the deceased. He was a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. The remains will be taken to Brownstown for burial.

Sheriff Box In Trouble.

The sheriff of Lawrence county, Thos. Box, shot and killed Martin E. Barrett at Indianapolis Monday night. As the story is told it appears that he shot in self defense and will probably not be indicted. Box was on his way to Michigan City with a prisoner sentenced by the Lawrence circuit court. He stopped in Indianapolis to remain over night and left his prisoner at the police station. He went into a saloon on Illinois street which was his mistake. There he came in contact with Barrett who was drunk. Barrett started a quarrel and was put out of the saloon. A little later Box stepped out and was attacked by Barrett. He was getting the better of the Lawrence county sheriff who then drew his revolver and fired two shots into Barrett's body resulting in his death a few hours later.

Lamp Exploded.

The explosion of a lamp at the home of Samuel Welsh on south O'Brien street Tuesday night came near causing a disastrous fire. The lamp had been lighted during the evening but was extinguished at bedtime. It exploded a half hour or more after that. Fire was started in the room by the explosion and did more or less damage before it was extinguished.

Ftst M. E. Church.

The service last night was well attended and the evangelist preached a splendid sermon on "The Four Sins of Seymour." The Lord was present in saving power. Remember though the weather continues cold the church will be warm and comfortable. You cannot afford to miss these services. Come this evening to the 7:00 and 7:30 service and bring a friend.

Baptist Missionary Society.

The Womans Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. J. H. Boake, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets. All ladies of the church and congregation are invited.

Scott Circuit Court.

The January term of the Scott circuit court convened at Scottsburg Monday and adjourned during the day to meet again next Monday.

Gold Mine Alteration Sale Jan. 21 to Jan. 30 inclusive.

FARMERS COMING

Will Hold Annual Meeting in Seymour, Jan. 28 and 29.

Those in charge of the arrangements for the Farmer's Institute to be held in Seymour on Thursday and Friday, January 28 and 29, have been quite busy the past few days with the preliminary work. But they will have all details arranged in due time. An excellent program has been arranged and a largely attended and profitable meeting is anticipated. The people of Seymour always take much interest in this annual meeting of farmers and are ready to do what they can to make it a success. The opera house has been provided for the institute without cost to the farmers.

One of the features of the Institute will be the exhibited of farm products. Prizes to be awarded by Seymour business men are found in another part of this paper. All articles entered must be in by Thursday noon, January 28, instead of on Friday, as incorrectly stated in the first paragraph of the rules governing the exhibits.

The lecturers secured for this institute are C. B. Benjamin, of Crown Point, F. J. Heacock, of Salem, Mrs. C. N. Lindley, and another speaker for the session Thursday night. Besides these several local people will have places on the program.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Men Interested in Conservation of Trees Meet Today.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In line with President Roosevelt and other authorities, federal and state, on the matter of the conservation of the national resources is the American Forestry association, which began a two days' session here today. The meeting was opened by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the retiring president of the association.

The object of the association is "the promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of the country." The association was organized in 1882. There are branch associations in twenty states.

Among the speakers who will address the association's meetings are Gifford Pinchot, chief of the federal forest service; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Professor H. S. Graves of the Yale Forestry school and J. E. Ransdall of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors congress.

BRAVE MESSINANS

They Are Determined Fallen City Shall Rise Again.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The government measures looking to the amelioration of conditions caused by the earthquake were approved by the senate by a vote of 182 to 1. The king then ratified the bill, making it effective immediately. The Duke of Aosta was present at the sitting and occupied his post as senator. Answering greetings from the president of the senate, the duke said that sentiments of sorrow as a prince and an Italian had brought him to the day's manifestation.

While thousands still are buried under the ruins at Messina, any signs of the revival of the city are greeted with enthusiasm by the survivors, who are determined that Messina shall rise again. A fruit merchant who was the first to reship a hundred cases of oranges, lemons and other fruit for the far east, was saluted like a hero, while the appearance of two cabs on the streets was considered a historic event.

CUBAN SOLONS MEET TODAY

Islanders Preparing to Run Their Own Government.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Carrying out the recent decree of Governor Magoon, the Cuban congress met today for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and approving the election of its members.

On Jan. 20 the congress will meet again in joint session, pass on the election of the president and vice president and proclaim them. It will then take a recess until Jan. 28, at noon, when Governor Magoon will turn over the government to President Gomez and his administration.

Meithoff & Kernan Music Co.

Offer the latest and newest selections in Sheet Music, Post Cards, Phonograph Records, Musical Supplies, Stringed Instruments, Burnt Wood, Antique Mirrors, Hammered Brass, Art Novelties, etc., etc. Remember we have the best Pianos that can be bought at popular prices.

GIVE US A CALL

Harmony Hall

Corner St. Louis Ave. and Chestnut St.

THE BALKAN ROW NOT YET SETTLED

Servians Breathing Vengeance Against Austria.

Belgrade, Servia, Jan. 13.—The announcement that the Turkish government had accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of indemnity for Bosnia and Herzegovina is a bitter disappointment to the Servian government. The cabinet was summoned immediately after the foreign office had received the news. The king presided and the new situation created by the settlement between Turkey and Austria-Hungary was discussed at much length.

The minister of war has ordered 1,200 additional horses to be bought. The newspapers declare hotly that Austria-Hungary will have to exterminate the Servian people before being permitted definitely to possess Bosnia.

Violent Career Ended.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Martin E. Barrett, a city employe, died at St. Vincent's hospital as the result of two bullet holes through his body, inflicted in a street fight with Sheriff Thomas W. Box of Lawrence county, who was in the city enroute to Michigan City penitentiary with a prisoner. Barrett had had hundreds of fist fights while drinking. The police say he attacked and beat Box without the slightest provocation. The police without exception said Box acted in self-defense.

Prompted by Jealousy.

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Peter Jackson shot and killed her husband, Samuel Jackson, and then, going to the home of Rose Simmons, shot and fatally wounded the latter. Mrs. Jackson, who it is alleged was prompted by jealousy, was bound over to the district court on charge of murder.

Railway President Convicted.

Pittsburg, Jan. 13.—President Cameron, of the Tube City Railroad company, was found guilty as indicted, by the jury before which he was tried on a charge of misdemeanor in attempting to bribe former City Councilman William A. Martin.

He Looked Ahead.

A striking illustration of the chances of war is found in the fact that the American army at Cambridge during the war of the Revolution would have been left without ammunition but for the provision of John Brown, a merchant of Providence, R. I., and one of the family who gave name to the university at the place. Brown was a very wealthy merchant and was the first of the Rhode Island merchants to send his ships to China and the East Indies. Anticipating the war, he instructed his captains on the return voyage to load their ships with powder, which he furnished to the army when its supply had been restricted to less than four rounds to each man.

Wellington's Sense of Duty.

A most interesting anecdote of Wellington, illustrating the high sense of duty in all things, is told on the authority of the duke's housekeeper at Walmer castle. The huge blue book of 800 pages on the studies and discipline of the University of Oxford had been sent to him as chancellor. He was engaged on it the night before his death. He was going to bed, as it was late. He left the blue book, with his pencil in it, and said to Lord Charles Wellesley, who was with him, "I shall never get through it, Charles, but I must work on."

As Strange as Fiction As True as Gospel—Proofs Not Wanting.

I give out this report for publication because I feel it my duty to society. For over fourteen years I was an invalid. I suffered so much that often prayed for death. I spent over twenty thousand dollars in search of health, was treated by many prominent doctors and visited a number of watering places, but was growing worse all the time. Last summer I heard a great deal of Root Juice talk and I made it my business to investigate every reported cure. I was at last so well satisfied that I bought one dozen bottles. I had suffered so long that I felt I would not get any good out of a small amount and as I decided to give it a trial. I determined to try it right. I do not know what my disease was, as every doctor diagnosed my case differently. I can only give the symptoms and they are numerous. My appetite was good at times and at other times I had no appetite. At times I would bloat so I could not button my vest, mucous would drop from my head down in my throat, especially in the morning; my breath was always bad. I had a burning sensation in my stomach most of the time; my kidneys gave me a great deal of trouble; I would often have to get up fifteen or twenty times during the night; I was constipated at times and at other times my bowels were too loose. I nearly always had a dull heavy headache. After taking half a bottle of Root Juice I noticed improvement. I used six bottles before I stopped. All my friends in Peoria know just how I was and I want the world to know how I am now. I eat well and sleep well; there is not an ache or pain in my body. What a glorious gift is health, and I am happy to say to the world Root Juice gave me mine."

A. J. Donovan, Peoria, Ill.
The great Root Juice is sold for one dollar a bottle or three bottles for two dollars and a half at W. F. Peters drug store.
Charles Adams, of Redding township, who had a finger mashed with a hammer three weeks ago, was in the city today to have the wound dressed. It has not been healing properly and Mr. Adams became a little alarmed and decided to have it looked after by a physician. The bone was only slightly injured and it is thought the finger can be saved.
The American Alarm clock for all men who have to get up in time and live on time. Sold by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler. j13d&w.
Levi M. Scifres was here from Salem Tuesday evening.

Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger of wild beasts. Today the danger as shown by A. W. Brown of Alexander, Me., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure sore lungs' Colds, obstinate Colds and prevents pneumonia, its the best medicine on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store. Trial bottle free.

Majestic Theatre

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st

SAM S. and LEE SCHUBERT, Inc., Announce
The One Big Laugh of the Century

GIRLS

By Clyde Fitch

This Metropolitan Attraction Will be Seen Here
Exactly as Presented For One Year at
Daly's Theater, New York.

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO LAUGH DON'T COME

Mr. Rockefeller has been so long in oil that he is rather smooth.

The Gatun dam has gone again. It's getting to be as bad as the peach crop.

Mr. Rockefeller is not boasting of it, but he has forgotten more than many another man knows.

Mr. Rockefeller has shown that an accommodating memory may easily become one of a man's chief assets.

The New York Sun has got itself into all kinds of trouble by discovering a peculiar breed of muskrat that has a bushy tail.

A New York clergyman calls Kaiser Wilhelm a "dashing young man." This will be highly displeasing to the kaiser's grown children.

Andrew Carnegie says he got his first \$1,000 by saving it. People who are anxious to get rich quick will not be likely to approve of his method.

Mme. Calve advises girls to marry. A good many of the girls would be obliged to the madame if she would go a step farther and advise them how to marry.

The young Turks have thrown 10,000 professional spies out of work in Constantinople. They might come over to New York and engage in private detecting for the Howard Goulds.

A New York man has given his son \$50,000 for "going right ahead and marrying the girl he loved." This may be properly regarded as a fine compliment to the young man's mother.

Elinor Glyn has written a new novel, which she entitles "The Perfect Man." A good many people will be somewhat slow to accept the Glyn type of the perfect man as the proper one.

The only thing that we object to is that we shall have to hear all about Boni and all about Helle all over again from the beginning. It's as bad as a reopening of the Thaw case.

Somebody who evidently likes to make people unhappy has started a story to the effect that men who wear their handkerchiefs poked inside their cuffs are rapidly increasing in numbers in this country.

One of the Cornell professors indicates that the race may pass out of existence in 150 years, owing to the decrease in the number of births. He has perhaps been making his observations in the fashionable residence districts.

According to statistics secured by the United States census bureau, an average of one marriage out of every twelve terminates in the divorce court. The noise made by the people who have been getting divorces had led us to suppose that the percentage was much higher.

Motor-omnibuses, motor-trucks and traction-engines are so dangerously numerous in the congested sections of the city of London that conferences at the Mansion House have been discussing means "to check the speed, noise and smell of heavy motor traffic." These are the grievances that citizens complain of; and the list suggests that the next worst thing to losing a limb once in a while is to have one's ears and nostrils offended all the time.

When the Prince of Bulgaria, after declaring the independence of his principality, took the title of Tsar rather than that of emperor, he used the word common in the Slavonic languages to describe the ruler of a country. The Bulgarian spelling of the word is "car," "e" having the sound of "ts." The word first came into the English language through the Slavonic spelling of "czar." The form which gives the Russian pronunciation most nearly is "tsar," although if a final "e" were added it would more nearly indicate the sound of the term as spoken in St. Petersburg.

One of the best things about working for a living is that it gives the worker common interests with people with whom he could not otherwise come in contact. There are so many kinds of relations in life that are pleasantly profitable; the relations of social equals and of social unequals, of co-equals and of persons of different ages, of master and servant, housekeeper and marketman, employer and employee, and endless others. One of the most accessible of all is the relation of co-workers, of persons of various stations, duties, and capacities engaged in the same task or in tasks which touch one another. The thing that more than any other single thing makes the individuals who compose human society interdependent is the necessity of making a living or the desire to make money. One does not realize either of these aspirations to advantage without getting down off any perch on which he may find himself installed, and working in the crowd shoulder to shoulder with the other workers. A high degree of exclusiveness is only possible to do nothings, and is only prized by know nothings. The people—the great mass of the people—are the fountain of honor, and the main source of most advantages. The wise course

is to get in touch with as many of them as is reasonably convenient. There are a thousand relations in life besides dinner giving relations that are worth while; there are a thousand phases of friendship that are worth cultivating besides the kind that flourishes between persons of equal social condition. Social condition is largely an accident. It does not touch character nor limit sympathy.

"As free as the air" is a saying so old that it scarcely seems to challenge dispute. The old English common law, however, is a wonderful thing, apparently designed to come into play in some way with all emergencies connected with the undreamed of marvels of the future. A case in point arises over the mooted question as to whether the flight of airships over private property may be legally opposed. An ancient maxim of the English common law is, "He who owns the land owns it up to the skies," and a learned legal light has pointed out that the venerable rule is as good to-day as ever and full of menacing significance to the airship builder. Cable dispatches state that applications for injunctions against airship owners and actions for trespass by aggrieved land owners are not unlikely proceedings in the near future, by reason of the land owner's exclusive right to the free enjoyment of the air over and above the four corners of his holding. In America the common law is the English common law. Sooner or later, therefore, this new airship problem may confront us. We have had our attention directed to the day when the free air would be the unrestricted area of travel and transportation—at least of travel for the adventurous. But a different aspect now presents itself. Law-makers of the gray wolf variety who are farsighted and have looked dejectedly on the ultimate loss of opportunity for graft from railroads and street-using corporations may take heart. There yet may be "something doing" in the form of aerial franchises, condemnation proceedings and the granting of airship privileges. A really practical suggestion, however, arises in connection with the application of the old English maxim to the smoke nuisance. The land owner who has the right to uninterrupted enjoyment of the air above his holdings is positively menaced by trespassing smoke. He doesn't need to stay awake nights worrying about airships.

JAPAN GETS A NEW ISLAND.

Previously Unknown and It Bids Fair to Be Wealth Producing.

The Japanese report the discovery of a previously unknown island about 230 miles east of Formosa. The discovery is somewhat surprising at this late date. The Japanese flag has been raised over it, and the name Nishigawa has been given to the island, says the New York Sun.

A Japanese agent, Mr. Nishihata, is very enthusiastic over the discovery. He says it has great natural wealth.

He found in the waters between the surrounding flat reef and the shores of the island several kinds of marketable shells and mother-of-pearl in abundance. There are also inexhaustible supplies of commercial coral; and, better still, he found enormous quantities of calcium phosphate on the reefs, that will afford the best of artificial fertilizer, and he thinks the supply is sufficient to keep miners busy for fifty or sixty years.

As his vessel approached the island Mr. Nishihata saw a cloud of birds hovering over it, and he found later that they were of a species which the Japanese call osadori. These birds abound there in great numbers and are counted among the valuable resources of the island, as there is a good market for their plumage in Europe, particularly in France. Trade in these feathers has already begun, and they are the first of the island's resources to be shipped to Europe.

The flora is tropical, but the island seems to be fairly healthful. No reptiles or venomous insects can be found, and the only quadruped that the island seems to possess is a variety of rat about the size of a rabbit. This addition of a few score of square miles to the known land surface of the earth bids fair to add a little to the world's wealth.

He Knew Where John Was Going.

"I canna' leave ye thus, Nancy," a good old Scotchman wailed. "Ye're too auld to work, ye couldna' live in the almshouse. Gin I die, ye maun marry another man, wha'll keep ye in comfort in yer auld age."

"Nay, nay, Andy," answered the good spouse, "I could na' wed another man, for what wad I do wi' twa husbands in heaven?" Andy pondered long over this; but suddenly his face brightened.

"I hae it, Nancy," he cried. "Ye ken auld John Clemmens? He's a kind man, but he is na' a member o' the kirk. He likes ye, Nancy, an' gin ye'll marry him, 'twill be all the same in heaven—John's na' Christian."—Success Magazine.

The French have an expression about "cab wit." That is, a Frenchman, returning from a party, and alone in his cab, thinks of lots of clever things he might have said. There is a great deal of cab wit outside of France.

The Minister's Boy.

Mother—What! Fighting again? Such a black eye! If you'd only follow the lead of the minister's little boy—

Tommy—Aw, I did try ter foller his lead, but he led again wid his left an' dat's where he biffed me.

HISTORY MADE DURING THE YEAR OF GRACE 1908

Record Is of Change and Death, but Also of Peace and Prosperity.

NATIONS HAVE NEW RULERS.

Many Persons Known in Statecraft, Politics, Music and Letters Pass Away.

The year 1908, like most of those preceding it, has brought about many changes in all parts of the world. Death has taken rulers and governments have been changed, men and women of prominence and achievement in many lines have passed into the silent hereafter, fire and flood have levied their toll upon human life and property, greed and hate have incited to grave crime in numerous instances. But the record is not all dark. Man's activities along peaceful ways have gone steadily forward, achievement has made decided headway, the quiet lives of the majority of earth's people have moved on untroubled by war, pestilence or famine, and a grateful material prosperity seems to be the portion of most of the civilized nations.

Early in February the king and crown prince of Portugal were assassinated in a street of Lisbon and the crown passed to a young son and brother, the present King Manuel. The deaths, in November, of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress of China caused a change in the ruling head of the Celestial empire. A new president has more recently taken hold of affairs in Hayti, Bulgaria has declared itself independent of Turkey, and the last-named country itself has made radical innovations tending toward a constitutional government.

The necrology of the year is memorable for the number of notable men and women of prominence in the world of art, letters and music who have passed away. Among those to succumb during 1908 were ex-President Grover Cleveland, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ex-premier of England; Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuba's first president; Bishop Henry C. Potter and Rev. Morgan Dix of New York, Ira D. Sankey, Pablo de Sarasate, August Wilhelmj, Edmund Clarence Stedman, "Ouida," Joel Chandler Harris, Murat Halstead, Bronson Howard, Victorien Sardou, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet Hosmer, Chas. Emory Smith and Wm. B. Allison.

A destructive theater fire and panic in Boyertown, Pa., the burning of a school house in a Cleveland suburb, mine explosions, forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and storms and floods in various parts of the country caused the loss of many lives.

The year witnessed the starting of Admiral Evans' fleet of warships on its triumphal tour of the Pacific.

The horrible developments upon the murder farm of Mrs. Belle Guinness, near LaPorte, Ind., the unlawful activities of the night riders in Tennessee and Kentucky, and the race riots in Springfield, Ill., are dark spots upon the record of the year.

The principal events of 1908 may be thus epitomized:

JANUARY.

4—Jury disassembles in trial of Caleb Powers for murder of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky. . . . Jury acquits Geo. A. Pettibone of Steunenberg murder in Idaho.

13—Theater fire and panic in Boyertown, Pa., causes 167 deaths and injury of 75 persons. . . . Union station annex in Kansas City burns.

18—Death of Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet. . . . Three miners rescued after being buried for 46 days in mine at Ely, Mo.

19—Death of Chas. Emory Smith of Philadelphia, former Postmaster General.

24—\$1,000,000 fire in Portland, Me. . . . Death of August Wilhelmj, noted violinist.

25—Death of "Ouida," English novelist.

28—\$1,700,000 fire in Chicago.

30—Death of Burr Robbins, well-known circus man.

FEBRUARY.

1—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Felipe of Portugal assassinated in streets of Lisbon. . . . Harry Thaw acquitted of Stanford White murder. . . . Gov. Toole of Montana resigns.

2—Manuel II. proclaimed King of Portugal.

3—Death of Col. Thos. G. Lawlor of Rockford, Ill.

10—Burial of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Felipe of Portugal.

11—Anthracite centennial celebrated in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

12—\$23,000 bank robbery in Rich Hill, Mo.

15—Marriage of Miss Theodora Shonts and Duc de Chaulnes.

18—Severe blizzard sweeps middle and western States.

20—Death of Senator Latimer of South Carolina.

21—Death of Harriet Hosmer, American sculptress.

MARCH.

1—Great fire in Tampa, Fla.

2—Attempted assassination of Chief of Police Geo. M. Shippey of Chicago.

4—178 Children lose lives in burning of public school in North Collinwood, a Cleveland suburb. . . . Death of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

10—Attempt made on life of King Haakon of Norway.

12—20—Floods do damage along rivers of middle west.

12—Admiral Evans' fleet arrives at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

13—Death of Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland.

22—Death of Senator William J. Bryan of Florida.

23—200 persons drowned in collision of Japanese ships off Todorokke, Japan.

26—Earthquake and fire destroy Chilapa, Mexico.

28—Bomb thrown in Union Square, New York, by Selig Silverstein.

APRIL.

2-3—Populist national convention in St. Louis.

4—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, premier of England, resigns.

6—Election riots in Lisbon, Portugal.

7—Death of Congressman A. L. Brick of Indiana.

12—Chelsea, Mass., devastated by \$10,000,000 fire. . . . Death of Gen. B. M. Cutocheon of Michigan.

15—Hauser Lake dam, north of Helena, Mont., bursts and causes great havoc.

22—Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ex-premier of England.

23—Death of Gen. Linevitch, Russian commander. . . . Duc de Chaulnes dies suddenly in Paris.

24—Destructive tornado sweeps 13 States, from North Dakota to Georgia.

25—American liner St. Paul sinks British cruiser Gladiator.

26—Notre Dame de Salette buried by landslide.

23—Death of Rev. Morgan Dix.

30—238 lives lost by sinking of Japanese cruiser, Matsushima.

MAY.

3—Burning of Aveline hotel in Fort Wayne, Ind. . . . Marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden and Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna of Russia.

4—120 persons drowned in River Dnieper, Russia, by capsizing of ferry boat.

5-6—Nine corpses unearthed on farm of late Mrs. Belle Guinness, north of LaPorte, Ind.

6—Combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets enter San Francisco harbor. . . . Manuel proclaimed King of Portugal.

8—Big fire in Atlanta, Ga.

10—Violent storm sweeps Southwestern States.

11—Destructive tornado in northern Nebraska.

13—Governors of all States meet in convention in White House in Washington.

21—Great railway disaster near Antwerp, Belgium.

23—Death of Comedian Peter F. Daley.

30—Sixtieth Congress adjourns sine die.

JUNE.

1—Death of ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas. . . . Oregon votes against single tax and equal suffrage.

2—Death of Sir Redvers Buller, English general.

4—Paris assassin shoots Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

13—Caleb Powers and James Howard pardoned by Governor of Kentucky.

14—Death of Blind Tom, negro pianist.

16—Republican national convention in Chicago.

18—William H. Taft of Ohio nominated for President by Republican convention.

19—James S. Sherman of New York nominated for Vice President by Republicans.

24—Death of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

26—\$1,000,000 fire in Duluth.

JULY.

2—Death of Murat Halstead.

4—Death of Joel Chandler Harris.

5—Port au Prince, Hayti, swept by fire.

6—Commander Peary starts for far north.

7—Democratic national convention opens in Denver.

10—Wm. J. Bryan nominated for President by Democrats.

21—Death of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.

22—United States Court of Appeals reverses Judge Landis' decision fining Standard Oil Company \$29,240,000.

24—Sultan of Turkey grants constitutional government.

28—Independence party nominates His-gen and Graves.

AUGUST.

2—Great fire destroys cities and many lives in British Columbia.

3—\$1,500,000 elevator fire in Chicago.

4—Death of Senator Wm. B. Allison of Iowa. . . . Death of Bronson Howard, American playwright.

8—First general primary election in Illinois.

10—Death of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton.

12—Death of A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress.

14—Fatal race riots in Springfield, Ill. . . . Death of Ira D. Sankey, gospel singer.

23—Great fire in Constantinople.

26—30 miners suffocated in coal mine at Haileyville, Okla.

27—Death of Col. Wm. F. Vilas of Madison, Wis.

30—\$2,000,000 fire in New Orleans.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Vermont election.

3—Death of Lord Lionel Sackville-West, former British minister to Washington.

4—Death of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration. . . . Rawhide (Nev.) destroyed by fire.

6-16—Forest fires in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Michigan and across border in Canada.

14—Republicans carry Maine election.

21—Death of Pablo de Sarasate, Spanish violinist.

28—International tuberculosis congress meets in Washington.

OCTOBER.

5—Bulgaria declares itself independent of Turkey.

6—Philadelphia celebrates 225th anniversary.

7—Elevator explosion at Richford, Vt., kills 13 persons.

16—Forest fires rage in Michigan and Wisconsin. . . . Relief train burns near Alpena, Mich., with 20 persons aboard.

19-21—Lend lottery of Rosebud lands in South Dakota.

22—Marriage of Prince August William of Germany and Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

26—Canadian elections carried by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Liberal party.

NOVEMBER.

1—Death of Mrs. Julia A. Carney, poetess, at Galesburg, Ill.

3—National election. W. H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Republicans, chosen President and Vice President.

4—Death of Tomas Estrada Palma, first president of Cuba Libre. . . . Chas. W. Eliot resigns as head of Harvard university.

8—Death of Victorien Sardou, French playwright.

9—Trial of Ray Lamphere begins in La Porte, Ind. . . . Former U. S. Senator Edward W. Carmack shot dead in Nashville (Tenn.) street. . . . Postmaster Edward M. Morgan of New York shot in street.

10—Warship North Dakota launched at Quincy, Mass.

12—Explosion of mine in mine in Westphalia, Germany, kills 339 men.

13—Death of Emperor of China. . . . Secretary of the Navy Metcalf resigns.

14—Death of Dowager Empress of China. . . . Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez chosen president at Cuban elections.

15—South Bend (Ind.) postoffice robbery.

24—Gov. A. B. Cummins chosen U. S. Senator from Iowa. . . . Lieut. Gov. Garst becomes Governor of Iowa.

26—Ray Lamphere convicted of arson at La Porte, Ind.

27—Treaty between United States and Japan is announced.

28—138 miners killed by explosion in Marianna, Pa.

29—Flood at Guthrie, Okla.

DECEMBER.

2—President Nord Alexis of Hayti deposed. . . . Pu Yi ascends throne of China. . . . Hole blown in levee, saving town of Pine Bluff, Ark.

8—Fatal battles between religious fanatics and police in streets of Kansas City.

10—Abraham Ruef, San Francisco political boss, convicted of bribery.

12—Dutch cruiser Gelderland captures Venezuelan guardship Alix.

15—Death of Donald G. Mitchell.

17—Constitutional government inaugurated in Constantinople.

20—Gen. Antoine Simon sworn in as president of Hayti.

21—Graft arrests cause sensation in Pittsburgh.

22—Burning of Herald Square theater in New York.

Operation Reforms Drunkard.

By a simple operation on the head, removing pressure on the brain, caused by an injury, Dr. Herbert L. Northrop of Philadelphia has changed a man from a drunkard and a thief to an honest, industrious man, respected by his employers. The patient declares that his desire for drink and theft has entirely disappeared and during twenty-two months he has lived an upright life and been twice promoted by his employers. He was a man of good habits when at the age of 48 a timber struck him on the head, causing contusion of the scalp and a hematoma in the upper frontal region close to the middle line on the right side. He was unconscious for sixty seconds. During the twelve years following he developed drinking and stealing habits, neglected his family and was finally discharged from a good position for drunkenness and for misusing the company's funds. The operation was then performed, and after twenty-two months of well doing with no relapses, Dr. Northrop announces a complete cure.

A Wonderful Fossil Bed.

An expedition directed by Prof. H. F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History has recently returned from the Fayum desert in Egypt laden with new skeletons of prehistoric animals. The Fayum district is the bed of an ancient river, and in the sands are found the bones of all kinds of animals mixed indiscriminately. They are so soft that they can be removed only by pouring shellac over them. One of the most important finds is the skull of the giant arsinotherium. The dominating feature is a long pair of sharp-pointed horns protruding upward and outward from the snout for nearly two feet. This animal was the brute king of its time. The body combined the shape of the elephant and the rhinoceros. The monster was named after the Egyptian queen Arsinoe, famed for her beauty. The animal stood six feet high and nearly ten feet long. The feet were adapted to walking on sandy or sinking ground.

Readers Want Facts First.

Prof. W. D. Scott of Northwestern university, in his new book on the "Psychology of Advertising," gives the results of a set of questions sent to 4,000 readers of the modern daily newspaper. From the answers sent by 3,000 men he has reached the conclusion that readers do not care to have a paper serve as interpreter of the news or as advocate of the truth. All that they want is a brief but comprehensive publication of the news. In his opinion that editor will be most appreciated who selects news most wisely and presents the unvarnished truth in all matters in which the constituency are interested. He adds: "The ideal paper would have to do only with facts. The news would have to be well written, but the interest would be

A LETTER FROM THE DEAD.

Desperate Husband Sounds Warning to Gay Pleasure Seekers.

After poisoning his wife, Lena, with a powder which is believed he gave to her during the night, Nassid Abdullah Shibley, a Syrian, who had been practicing as a lawyer in New York City, killed himself recently in their apartments on the sixth floor of a building in the upper part of that city. The bodies of Shibley and his wife were found lying side by side in bed, and a letter left by the man removed all possible doubt as to his responsibility for the double crime.

It is a shocking affair, yet no more so than many others of a similar nature that happen all too frequently. We are living at high pressure. Instead of taking time for calm reflection, such as would lead to well-ordered lives, we plunge madly ahead, like racing automobiles, foolishly daring death to make the curves and win out. All moral restraint is flung aside in this mad chasing after the questionable pleasures of life. We drink to King Self and bid the devil defiance. But these tollers in sin are sure of their wage. Occasionally the procession is forced to turn aside for a moment to avoid trampling on one of their number who has received payment in full; then we read of another shocking crime, like that committed by Shibley.

The most important feature of this double crime is the burning words written by Shibley just before his death. Goaded by his wife's mode of living to a desperation that could indict the double death, this man, just before plunging into eternity, penned a bitter arraignment of wanton pleasure seekers and added a warning that should be promptly heeded.

This document, which was addressed to no person, and bore no signature, but was in Shibley's handwriting, read:

"Maybe I am insane; maybe not. I have loved my wife with a love that passeth human understanding. Let the men of America cut out of their lives the artificial life, the restaurant life, the smoking and drinking, among women especially, and such ends as this will never be.

"Breed in the little girls the love of home so they may see and breed their children into women. I am happy, no temptation can ever reach my loved wife; no stage, no restaurant, no automobiles, which I cannot provide; but peace. Good-bye, my brother and mother. By death I wash the sin of life. We prefer to be cremated or in one grave. This is only a parting. Let my bleeding heart say this for the future of the people: If men would only beg their wives to live within their means and moderately, America would be a paradise, and each woman would not set another an example.

"Oh, my people, I am the first of you a murderer and suicide! How the words burn! Forgive me!"

On the floor next to the bed were marks of a powder which, the police think, was part of the poison which killed the woman. There were no marks of violence on her body, but a long bread knife and a razor which lay on the bed told how Shibley had come to his death. He had severed arteries in his right wrist and there were deep wounds in his left thigh.

The wages of sin had been paid!

Good Game for Gluttons.

George William Sellers, the western cricketer, described in Chicago his attempt to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.

"Cricket is, of course, a more leisurely game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. "We played it on my place in the proper leisurely manner and all my men seemed pleased. Our first match was with Concord.

"One of my men—his name is John—seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice before the match to the lunch served in the marquee on the lawn. He enjoyed too the meat tea that pleasantly interrupted the afternoon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and sandwiches were passed about. During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play I turned to John and said:

"Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?"

"Mr. Sellers," said he, "it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals."

Her Treat.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at a dinner in Hartford, talked about his factory work.

"If the work was hard at first," said he, "it seems easy and interesting enough now. In time, I suppose, the most difficult things grow easy. Custom works such wonders. Custom, they say," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "makes even polygamy bearable to women. Women living in polygamy can even joke about it. When polygamy flourished in Utah, a young girl visited a rich man's wife.

"Your husband called last night," said the young girl.

"Did he?" said the wife.

"Yes. And he proposed."

"The wife smiled agreeably.

"Well, I declare!" cried she. Then she waved her hand hospitably.

"Have one with me," she laughed."

Another Point of View.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," remarked the party with the quotation habit.

"It isn't its use I object to," rejoined the fussy person; "it is its abuses."

ABSURDITIES OF THE STAGE.

Some That Have Become Familiar to All Theatergoers.

Some of the stock absurdities of stage business familiar to every theatergoer have become artistic functions which not even the spirit of progress in realism would dare to challenge. The maid, for instance, whose business it is to dust the furniture, enters with a duster which has never lost a feather and makes straight for some article which will get her into the first succeeding picture or situation. The general rule is that both she and the stage director have thought more about the immediate business of her part; so she attacks one leg of a chair and dusts it into splinters, while the mantelpiece, piano, table and woodwork groan and grunt in vain for their share of caressing.

Using the telephone on the stage is nearly always a piece of absurdity. The player puts the receiver to his ear. Instantly gives the number and as instantly gets his connection. Excepting in comedy there never was the least trouble getting Central, there never was the slightest delay in making connection, the call was always answered promptly, and no third party ever crossed in on the wire! Delightful to contemplate, but absurd as to fact.

As a general rule the use of mechanical devices on the stage and in the hands of any character leads to absurdity. For instance, one girl plays the part of a stenographer and she speeds she makes across the machine is not less than 310 words a minute, while she never uses the space bar! Were she really a good operator she would be chewing gum and reading a novel, devoutly hoping that the head of the firm would break a leg on the way to the office. In another play there is a canoe that is supposed to be paddled across a stereopticon lake by beautiful maidens. The maidens in the case, being far removed from canoe life in daily practice, paddle this particular canoe after their own conception of how a canoe should be paddled. One waves her paddle as she would a fan, gracefully and with languor—for is not the audience watching? Another energetically thrusts her paddle in to the haft, while a third backs water so violently and erratically that, if it were a real canoe on a real lake, the logical sequence of events would lead quickly to a swimming match of a drowning event.

Our Appalling Fire Loss.

Fires have cost us as many as 7,000 human lives in one year's time, writes F. W. Fitzpatrick in McClure's Magazine, and our loss in money value, through the destruction of property, is almost as appalling. The production of gold in the entire world, something like \$400,000,000 per year, would not recoup us for our losses by fire, and the incidental expenses accompanying them, in the same period of time, the value of all the coal mined in this country in a year's time would just cover the cost to us of our fires; the value of our timber production is only a trifle more. We are fond of luxuries, and import a great many, yet the value of all that importation is but a fifth of our fire cost. We are great and persistent advertisers, and spend huge sums in that accessory to business, but, vast as our advertising bill is, it equals but two-fifths of our fire bill; and all the industrial dividends paid in 1907 aggregate but three-fifths of the amount of our fire extravagance.

In 1907 there were no great conflagrations; it was what might be termed a "normal" year; but we actually destroyed buildings, and property contained in them, to the value of \$215,000,000.

Dorothy's Prayer.

Little Dorothy, at the age of 6, was very thoughtless regarding the care of her clothes and the many admonitions she had received about neatly arranging her clothes on a chair each night before retiring were daily forgotten.

One night, just as she was ready for bed, her mother came in, and finding the little garments in a heap on the floor, as usual, said, "Dorothy, you may say your prayers and then mother will have to punish you for not minding her about your clothes." Having said this she stepped into an adjoining room and partially closed the door.

In a few moments she heard Dorothy who was a firm believer in the power of prayer, repeat, "Now I lay me," and after the "amen" she heard this appeal: "And, dear Lord, if you ever wanted to help a little kid, now's your chance."

The True Sport.

Jim Jeffries praised in San Francisco the other day the grizzly that, with one punch, he slew in the mountains above Los Angeles.

"That bear was a true sport," said he. "He never flinched. He was game to the death. So game, in fact, that he reminded me of a Philadelphia sport named Hoskin I used to know. Hoskin lay dying in his flat on Cherry street. He sent for a friend and said:

"Here's \$10. Take it, and the day of my funeral, use it to treat my pallbearers with."

"The friend, much affected, said as he put the bill in his wallet:

"Shall I treat, old man, going out to the cemetery, or coming back?"

"Going out," said Hoskin. "I won't be with you coming back."

A woman isn't real old-fashioned unless she has a bad sign for every dream.

IN THE WOODS.

Little Story of a Man Who Was Too Almighty Particular.

Two of us had gone into the Adirondacks region for a fall hunt of two weeks, says a writer, and we had with us as guide and cook an old fellow familiarly known as "Old Josh." One day my partner remained in camp to do some cleaning up, and Old Josh and I set out to bring in a deer. He headed for a spot where he said we were pretty sure to find one, and, after a walk of three miles through the woods, he intimated to me to be ready on an instant's notice. I obeyed the hint, and, after creeping and crawling and twisting about for another quarter of an hour, the old man suddenly pointed to the left and whispered:

"There he is, and he's a fine one, too. Keep cool and take good aim."

"But he doesn't look to me like a deer," I protested, as I brought my gun around.

"Of course it's a deer. What else can it be?"

To his disgust I began to look and peer, and it was not long before I had occasion to whisper:

"Say, I believe that's another hunter on the watch."

"But shoot away—shoot away!"

"But I want to be sure first. The longer I look at it the more certain I am that it is no deer."

"Man alive, are you going to shoot?" almost shouted the old man, as he danced around in a way to scare a deer half a mile away.

"No," I answered, as the object suddenly moved out into the open, and I saw it was a man.

He moved down to where we stood, and after talking a while we separated. Then I said to Old Josh:

"Suppose I had fired, as you told me to, and killed the man?"

"You came up here after game, didn't you?" he sulkily asked.

"Of course, but —"

"But if you are so almighty particular about what you shoot at you will go home without having killed even a chipmunk."

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

Some Personal Characteristics of the Empire State's First Lady.

Mrs. Hughes, the charming wife of Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York, is devoted to foreign travel. For years she made it a point to spend the vacation time in different countries of Europe in order to comprehend the national characteristics thoroughly. When such an extensive itinerary was impossible she would go to different parts of her own country. She knows New York state from border to border, and her home is filled with sketches of her travels. Her father was a collector of rare old engravings and she inherited the love of getting unique pictures together.

The library in the New York home is filled with these treasures and it was a treat not often obtainable outside a museum to inspect them and learn their history. Some have been taken to Albany for, without those books and pictures Gov. and Mrs. Hughes would feel bereft. It is well known that the governor finds his greatest diversion in stories of adventure. Mrs. Hughes likes good fiction also, and it must be a shock to those with preconceived ideas about their erudition and grave habits to find their library stocked with novels of the airiest caliber instead of philosophical or economic treatises.

Both Gov. and Mrs. Hughes are devoted to music, but it must be a severe trial to some to learn that they patronize the musicbox variety. A grand piano with an automatic attachment fills the air with melody. The governor is fond of the grand requiems of Haydn, Bach and Rossini, though he occasionally enjoys the choruses and anthems from oratorios Mrs. Hughes' tastes are decidedly more volatile. Mozart and Chopin are, however, the highest among her favorite composers. She has studied music, but never become sufficiently proficient to make piano playing a pleasure for herself or others. "I think a fine player piano preferable to bad personal execution," she says.

He Stopped Tooting.

A certain New York automobilist visited a secluded locality in Long Island at the opening of the hunting season. In a narrow road he came up behind a ramshackle country wagon, pulled by one horse. He couldn't pass with his machine, so he tooted his horn vociferously as a signal to the driver to pull to one side. The horse began to dance and prance, and the more the horn tooted the higher he jumped. The driver, between leaps, turned around and signaled the autoist to stop tooting.

"Get out of the road, then," yelled that individual, grinning and redoubling his horn solo.

The driver, holding his frightened nag with one hand, reached under the seat, pulled out a shotgun, snapped the breech open and shoved in a shell. "Now, stop tootin', dang ye!" he shouted, pointing the gun right at the motorist.

The tooting stopped and the wagon crawled along at a snail's pace for miles, while a vanquished motorist crawled along behind, searching his memory for new things he'd like to call that farmer—and didn't dare.

Experience Unnecessary.

Nervous Man—Now, you're quite certain old man, that you understand all about sailing a boat?

Friend—Yes, to be sure, dear boy! Had a full correspondence course in it.

ORIGIN OF THE GUILLOTINE.

There is No Truth in the Story so Long Believed.

Hector Fleischman, a German writer, flatly denies the usual story of the origin of the instrument of execution which was named for Dr. Guillotin in the day of the reign of terror in France. "There is no truth in the story which has so long been believed," Fleischman says, "that the genial old physician invented the machine which was named for him and by means of which he is said to have lost his life shortly after its adoption. Guillotin, in keeping with the spirit of his time, proposed on October 10, 1789, that all offenders, regardless of their birth or station, should be dealt with alike by the law, and six months later he proposed to the government that convicted murderers should be beheaded by means of a 'simple apparatus.'

"The mechanism of which he and no one else had any idea at that time was spoken of as the 'simple apparatus' by the humorists of the day, and the phrase was used to make its proposer ridiculous, so that when a machine finally was adopted the wits of the time named it guillotine. The government, evidently recognizing the value of the suggestion, asked one Antoine Louis, a surgeon at the Salpetriere, to devise a machine and later gave a similar order to a carpenter by the name of Guion, who offered to construct an instrument for decapitation for 5,600 livres.

"This was considered too high a price and the contract was given to a German cabinetmaker by the name of Tobias Schmidt, who received 824 livres for the accepted model in 1792. Schmidt made guillotines for all the provinces and the industry brought him a moderate fortune, which he proceeded to squander in Paris, while Dr. Guillotin, who never had anything to do with the making of the machine which bore his name, continued to practice his profession quietly and unostentatiously in Paris until he died there on March 26, 1814."

THE LAWYERS GOT IT.

How an Estate of \$6,000,000 Was Frittered Away in Litigation.

The recent death in New York City of Edward Schenck, attorney, recalls the manner in which a splendid estate designed for the public benefit was frittered away in litigation.

In 1816 Samuel, David, Abram and Ebenezer Wood went into the rum importing business. The brothers made a compact never to marry and each made a will whereby his property went to the surviving brother or brothers. They prospered. In 1864 David Wood died, leaving an estate of \$900,000. In 1868 Abram passed away, leaving a fortune of \$500,000. In the following year Ebenezer died and Samuel came into the accumulated fortunes.

The surviving brother continued to prosper. Being of simple tastes his yearly expenditures never exceeded \$800 a year and when he entertained his friends he did the cooking. Having no family he became possessed of a desire to so leave his great fortune that it would prove a benefit to humanity and serve to perpetuate his name.

He projected the Samuel Wood Hospital and Medical Institution and named a number of distinguished men as trustees, among them Edward Schenck, mentioned above, was the sole survivor.

When Samuel Wood died in 1875 his estate was estimated to be worth \$6,000,000. The legislature chartered the institution, but while the preliminaries were in progress came the news that his nephew and only relative, Abram Hewlett, intended to contest the will.

Litigation was carried on year after year for a quarter of a century. Then the receiver who had been appointed to care for the estate announced that every dollar of the \$6,000,000 was gone—divided up among the lawyers and exhausted in court expenses. Hewlett never received a cent and Wood's hope to leave a monument to his name failed of fruition.

Woman's Latest Work.

Bill posting is the newest occupation to which woman has turned as a means of livelihood. It took a Frenchwoman to think of the idea, and her services are in demand. She appeared recently in a boulevard, wearing coarse garments, with a paste pot slung over her shoulder and a canvas bag full of handbills strapped to her waist. Of course she attracted much attention, but she did not seem in the least embarrassed. "I like my profession," she said, "and my employers seem to be pleased with my work. Everywhere I go men seem to be interested in my work and watch me. They want to talk with me. As long as they are willing to hand me bills or carry my brushes for me, I don't mind. I hear there are too many women doctors and too many women lawyers, but my profession is not overworked and pays well. There is no red tape about it and when I have finished my day's work I get my pay."

Ridiculous Enough.

As a rule the educated native of West Africa, like his Indian brother, loves high-toned language. A clerk some time ago sent a report complaining that the carabines of the police at his station often misfired; this is how he put it: "It is ridiculous to report that the firearms of the police, when pointed at the armament, refuse to give explosive sound."

A girl thinks it is a sin to do lots of things which she gets the boys to do.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

Southern California yields 2,000 tons of salt each year.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep.

Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany has been granted a patent on a new style of cuff links.

A Cleveland man has patented a process for curing meats with salt by the use of electricity.

A Dutch syndicate with \$2,412,000 capital has been formed to control the quinine industry of Java.

Mexico's coal fields cover about 300,000 acres, and produce an average of 3,000 tons per acre each year.

Parchment paper is made by dipping ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid and then washing it.

Electricity is being largely used in the bookbinding trade for embossing and to heat glue pots and hand tools.

The slide rule, now almost universally used for calculations, was invented in Germany nearly 300 years ago.

The six New England states in 1907 produced nearly 50 cent of the granite output of the entire country.

Although coal has been found in nearly every one of the Philippine islands, but 4,545 tons were mined last year.

Thirty-five different types of mechanical breadmakers recently were exhibited at a machinery show at Lyon, France.

Australian dairy interests will save about \$200,000 a year hereafter by the adoption of a new form of strawboard box instead of wooden one in which to ship products to England.

An international exhibition of articles connected with medicine and hygiene will be held at Rio de Janeiro next August in connection with the fourth Latin-American medical congress.

Estimates of the extent of the coal deposits recently discovered along the line of the trans-Baikal railway, have placed the amount of fuel available at nearly 16,000,000 short tons.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

You frequently hear this said of a man: "He is a great bag of wind."

Some men are so stubborn that the only way to convince them is to argue on the other side.

The men have as exaggerated an idea of their rights as the women have of their wrongs.

When women hear of a sick woman, they say, "If it's heart disease, she'll live to die of old age."

Your opinions are like a good many other things you possess: Of no value to anyone but the owner.

No use talking; on a dull, rainy Sunday, when a hack drives up to a neighbor's, it is a diversion.

"I am ruined; I am ruined," shouted a man to-day after he dropped a sack containing a half dozen of eggs.

Ever kill a cat? We'll bet you never did. You may have drowned kittens, but probably you never killed a cat.

If a man asks his wife's forgiveness for a big crime, it becomes less in her eyes than the little offense he refuses to ask forgiveness for.

Women complain that they have not equal rights with the men. But they own one-half of the national bank stock in this country.

As people grow older the worse they look when they are asleep. In fact, no one past the tender age of 3 years looks respectable when asleep.

By the time a man discovers he likes the soap he is using, the brand is washed off, and he can't tell how to get the same kind next time.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

There are thirty-nine miles of books on the shelves of the British Museum.

Printing from movable type was known in Korea over a century before the invention of the art in Europe.

Freights to India, formerly \$3.65 to \$4.86 a ton from European ports, have fallen as low as \$1.22 to \$1.70 a ton.

Including Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama and Liberia, there are now twenty-four republics in the world.

Although the sand in the Sahara only averages thirty feet in depth, it has been found 200 feet below the surface.

The Turkish day begins exactly at sunset, and at that time the Turk sets his clocks and watches on the hour of 12.

The Calcutta constable—or "parawal-lah," as he is called—has an apparatus attached to his shoulders to support an umbrella over his head.

Italians of the poorer class generally enjoy good health. This is partly attributed to the fact that the working classes of Italy eat less meat than those of other European nations.

It has been stated in the Calcutta press that the Government railways in India will next year use coal brought to India by steamer from Natal, because it is better than Bengal coal and more economical.

BIG FACTS ABOUT SIBERIA.

The egg export amounts to 1,600 tons yearly.

Nearly 50,000 buckets of butter are yearly sent to London.

The Ural and Siberia produce 637,440 tons of iron each year.

More than 5,000 tons of hides and skins are exported annually.

WITH THE SAGES.

Duty vitalized by love will open a spring that selfishness cannot dry.—Fuller.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.—Socrates.

We would willingly have others perfect, and yet we amend not our own faults.—Thomas a Kempis.

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

Such is the charity of some, that they never owe any man ill will, making present payment thereof.—T. Fuller.

There is in man a higher than love of happiness; he can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness.—Carlyle.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to them who makes them a blessing to others.—Fielding.

Temperate habits will maintain our health in vigor, and render us equal to the discharge of all the active duties of life.—Epicurus.

Prosperity is the touchstone of virtue; for it is less difficult to bear misfortunes than to remain uncorrupted by pleasure.—Tacitus.

Men are sometimes so good and so great, that one is led to exclaim, Oh, that they were only a little better and a little greater.—J. H. Newman.

Diogenes was a wise man for despising little worldly customs, but a fool for showing it. Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.—Lord Chesterfield.

Men will never be in an eminent degree virtuous and happy till each possesses that portion of distinction and no more, to which he is entitled by his personal merits.—Gordwin.

Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through and thou shalt make it a dance, a dirge, or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

I ought not to allow any man, because he has broad lands, to feel rich in my presence. I ought to make him feel that I can do without his riches; that I cannot be bought—neither by comfort, neither by pride; and though I be utterly penniless, and receiving bread from him, that he is the poor man beside me.—Emerson.

ORIGIN OF FRUITS.

The apricot originated in China.

The peach was originally a Chinese fruit.

The plum comes from the Caucasus and Turkey.

The cherry originated around the Caspian Sea.

The raspberry is native in temperate Europe and Asia.

The pear is native in temperate Europe and Western Asia.

The walnut comes from the Caucasus, Persia and northern India.

The grape is native in Southern Europe, Algeria, Morocco and Western Asia.

The quince comes from Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, and the Caspian region.

The fig seems to have originated around the Mediterranean, particularly in Syria.

The almond comes from Transcaspia, Mesopotamia, Persia, Turkestan and Algeria.

The apple is native all over Europe, in the Caucasus, round the Black Sea and in Persia.

The sweet orange originated in southern China and Cochinchina. The citron is of Indian origin.

The strawberry comes from a cross between the native strawberry of Virginia and that of Chile.

The red currant grows wild all over Europe in the Caucasus, the Himalayas, Manchuria, Japan and arctic America.

SPLINTERS.

Piece meal—course dinner.

Even the pretzel baker insists that he gives you straight goods.

You do not have to be a circus giant to stand high in the community.

If it wasn't for the fly's curiosity it wouldn't get caught in the spider's web.

The orator doesn't make much of an impression when he pounds his fist upon the table.

A woman can't yelp as loudly as a man, but what she lacks in volume she makes up in speed.

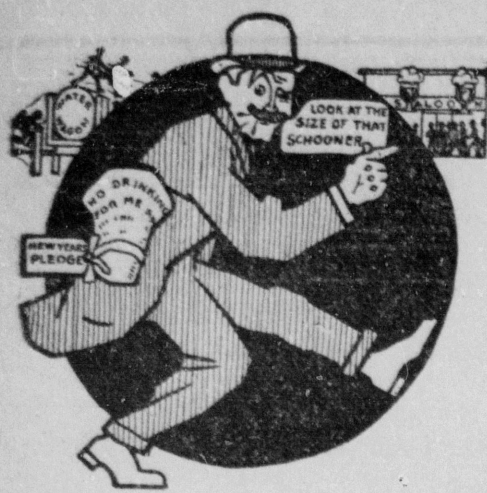
Dobbs—I hear that the audience was very much put out when Jones interrupted the political meeting? Dobbs—So was Jones.

Bowers—Smith told me that he took a good picture of Pike's Peak while in Colorado. Powers—Yes, I saw it. It was a point well taken.

Benness—What makes you think that Brown is such a diplomat? Jones—When he was shown his friend's baby for the first time, he said it had its father's intellect and its mother's beauty.

Quite Properly.

"He's quite a classical scholar, isn't he?"



Little water wagon—little pledge that's broke,
Make our resolutions seem a mighty joke.

Easy to make—easy to break.
Some resolutions, however, are made to keep and are kept. Our determination to give full value for the money—made when we first started in business—has never been broken. Our line of

Raymond City Coal

Our service—our square and fair treatment—prove this conclusively. Resolve today to give us a trial and KEEP your resolution.

\$4.00 per ton.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.

BOTH PHONES NO. 4.

DR. B. F. YOUNT, VETERINARY

Has Located in Seymour at Hopewell's Brick Barn on Jeffersonville Avenue. Calls Answered Promptly.

Coal at \$2.70 PER TON.

Island City Pure Lump Coal, best in the state and as good as comes to Seymour, excepting none, at \$2.70 per ton delivered. You can leave your order at Dr. Sherwood's office or Telephone 499 or 331, or with me.

JAMES OWEN.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Resolutions—New Year 1909
Start to have your clothes made here by real tailors and save money and worry. Also come here for your cleaning, pressing and altering of ladies' and gentlemen's garments.

SCIARRA BROS.

Tailors by Trade. No. 4 S. Chestnut Street, Seymour, Ind. Phone No. 37

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler & Optician
104 W. SECOND ST.

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JAY C. SMITH { Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....42
One Week.....20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1909.

THOSE people who have been finding fault because this winter has not been as winters were when they were young, have been grumbling about having to shovel snow the last two days.

HUGH MILLER retires from the office of lieutenant-governor with a record that does great credit to him. He has rendered his state and the people excellent service. No man in Indiana enjoys the confidence of the people in greater measure than Hugh Miller. While he has retired to private life the people will have further use for him in the public service.

A Kissing Nation.

In no other part of the world is kissing so much in vogue as in Russia. From time immemorial it has been the national salute. Indeed, it is more of a greeting than a caress. In public affairs, as in private, the kiss is an established custom. Fathers and sons kiss; old generals with rusty mustaches kiss; whole regiments kiss. The emperor kisses his officers. On a holiday or fete day the young and delicate mistress of a house will not only kiss all her maidservants, but all her men-servants, too, and if the gentleman does not venture above her hand she will stoop and kiss his cheek. To judge also from the number of salutes, the matrimonial bond in these high circles must be one of uninterrupted felicity. A gentleman scarcely enters or leaves the room without kissing his wife either on her forehead, cheek or hand.

Sees Mother Grow Young

"It would be hard to overstate the wonderful change in my mother since she began to use Electric Bitters," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick of Danforth, Me. "Although past 70 she seems really to be growing young again. She suffered untold misery from dyspepsia for 20 years. At last she could not eat, drink nor sleep. Doctors gave her up and all remedies failed until Electric Bitters worked such wonders for her health." They invigorate all vital organs, cure Liver and Kidney troubles, induce sleep impart strength and appetite. Only 50c at W. F. Peters drug store.

Gunsners' Patron Saint.

Why was St. Barbara chosen to be the patron saint of all gunners? It is one of those things which are to be known and which one ought to know, but does not. Meanwhile there is the fact that she does intercede for all gunners by land or sea.

In the old French navy the Ste. Barbe was the gun room, and the name may be found with that meaning attached to it in all dictionaries. Moreover, in France she is the saint not only of gunners, but of all fire brigades. The sappers and pompiers, who for some mysterious reason are a regular chopping block for jokes, hold their holiday on the day of her feast.—Westminster Gazette.

A Night Rider's Raid.

The worst night riders are calomel, croton oil or aloes pills. They raid your bed to rob you of rest. Not so with Dr. Kings New Life Pills. They never distress or inconvenience, but always cleanse the system, curing Colds, Headache, Constipation, Malaria, 25c. at W. F. Peters drug store.

Perverse Women.

Walter Pater, an old man at fifty, bald as a coot and grotesquely plain, regarded every woman much as did Dean Swift, who wrote, "A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with few words spoken intelligibly by a parrot." "You don't approve of marriage?" a friend once observed to Pater. "No," he replied, "nor would anybody else if he gave the matter proper consideration. Men and women are always pulling different ways. Women won't pull our way. They are so perverse."

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments. The "Night Cure," as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, eases nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

A. J. PELLANS.

ASPIRANTS ON ANXIOUS SEAT

Senatorial Contest to Be Settled Tonight.

THE ALL ENGROSSING TOPIC

In View of the Caucus Which Is to Decide Who Shall Be Indiana's New Senator Being on the Bills for Tonight, Legislators Were Not Inclined to Give Their Most Earnest Thought to the Subject of Law Making Today—Routine Work of the Assembly Is Now, However, Well Under Way.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Everything is subordinate here today to the Democratic senatorial caucus to be held tonight. The house and senate were in session for a short time today, but until after tonight very little will be accomplished in the matter of new legislation. The senatorial caucus will be held to night at 8 o'clock in the house chamber, and a hard and interesting fight is expected.

Bills Being Introduced.

The members of the senate are showing a disposition to introduce many bills. Thirty-three bills were introduced in the senate on the first roll call. The house passed a bill introduced by Representative Harry Strickland appropriating \$115,000 for expenses of the session. A number of important measures were presented in the senate. Senator Bland introduced the Indianapolis Merchants' association bill for a uniform system of book-keeping in public offices. Senator Kling introduced another measure for a system of uniform accounting. Senator Salem Clark, Democrat, of Indianapolis, offered two bills amending the election laws. One authorizes county chairmen to designate voting places at primary elections. The other provides for a registration system to apply to every precinct in state and national campaigns and to all cities of 5,000 and over in city elections.

The fight on the metropolitan police law, the repeal of which was also advocated by Governor Marshall, was opened in the senate by Senator McCullough of Madison county, who would vest the power of making appointments in the mayors instead of the governor.

Along the line of economy in the house Speaker Honan put the members on their honor not to use postage stamps for anything but letters. The announcement was made following the introduction of a resolution by Representative Garrard of Knox county to appropriate \$1,500 for the purchase of stamps for house business.

The constitutional amendment offered by Senator Hawkins of Jay county, and provides that the property of persons owning not more than \$300 worth of taxable property should be exempted from taxation entirely, and that the property of soldiers, their widows and orphans should be exempted up to \$1,000. In order that this provision might become effective it would, under the constitution, have to pass at two sessions of the general assembly, then win at a general election.

Will Sign University Bonds.

Governor Marshall announced last night that he would sign the Vincennes university bonds, which the state issued in accordance with the action of the last legislature, to reimburse the people of Vincennes for ground which it is alleged the state confiscated years ago from the old Vincennes university.

These bonds Governor Hanly steadfastly refused to sign. He vetoed the bill which provided for their issuance, and the legislature passed the bill over his veto. Southern Indiana people censured Governor Hanly severely for his refusal to carry out the provisions of the bill.

Governor Marshall will wait thirty days before he signs the bonds. In the meantime any taxpayer will have the right to bring a suit to enjoin the governor from his contemplated action. The amount of the bonds is \$120,548, payable in ten years.

Finne Paroled by Court.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 13.—The trial of George Finne, accused of murder, ended abruptly shortly following a conference between the prosecuting attorney, Judge Richter and the attorneys for the defendant. Finne agreed to plead guilty to manslaughter. This was done, following which Judge Richter sentenced him to an indeterminate term of from two to fourteen years in the state reformatory, after which he suspended sentence and paroled Finne during good behavior. Finne was held for the murder of his neighbor, George Prieb.

Clothes Caught at Open Grate.

Clinton, Ind., Jan. 13.—While Miss Essie Smith, twenty years old, was warming herself before an open grate at her home, five miles south of Clinton, her clothes caught fire and the flames nearly enveloped her before she was aware of it. Panic-stricken, she ran through the house and was fatally burned before the flames were extinguished. She died a few hours later.

HOPEFUL CANDIDATES

Senatorial Aspirants Grasping at the Bubble Reputation Today.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—John W. Kern counts on the field being unable to hold together after the first ballot in the senatorial caucus tonight. However, John W. Spencer, manager for Major Menzies; Senator Fleming, Hoffman's manager, and others predicted that the field will stick and that Kern never can get enough votes to win. Developments tonight may upset any prediction made today as to the strength the rivals may show at the outset, but at this hour the line-up for the first ballot is about as follows: Kern, 28; Shively, 14; Lamb, 12; Slack, 14; Hoffman, 9; Menzies, 5. Kern has second choice votes to increase his total to about thirty-four without any candidate withdrawing. It is believed that Shively's limit with all of the candidates in the running will be about 19. Slack's claim of that many is not conceded by any other candidate. His limit is placed generally at 15. Many are predicting that one of the low men will win on the finish, as Senator Beveridge did nearly twelve years ago. It is believed that Shively's only hope lies in the defeat of Kern and his being able to get most of Kern's vote. Senator Powers of Angola will present Hoffman to the caucus. Senator Clark of Indianapolis will name Kern; Representative Chrysler of Spencer county, will nominate Menzies; Senator Bingham of South Bend will present Shively; Representative Clore of Franklin, will nominate Slack.

Hopeful Estimates.

Kern's first ballot vote was estimated as high as thirty-three last night, but it probably will not exceed twenty-eight. His followers hope to make steady gains after the complimentary round. All of the candidates issued statements today that they are satisfied with the situation. Kern said that his vote on the first ballot will be between twenty-eight and thirty-two. He said that he never has had any doubt of his nomination. L. Ert Slack asserted that he will have nineteen votes on the first ballot and that he has forty-eight on second choice. He predicted that his second choice strength will elect him. Edward G. Hoffman said that he will have from fourteen to seventeen on the first ballot, and he is entirely satisfied with his own canvass. Lamb declared that his strength on the first ballot will exceed all estimates made publicly. His followers asserted that he will have fourteen to start with. Major Menzies declared that his vote on the first will be eight and possibly ten. Shively said that he has gained ground, but that he would give no estimate of his vote. It was estimated today as high as twenty-three to start with, but he probably will have sixteen.

Kern Against the Field.

At Kern's heels there is a field composed of some of the strongest and most resourceful members of the party in Indiana. They are straining every nerve to overhaul him. That they will do it in the finish they predicted today with great display of confidence. But Kern's danger lies not alone in the field. It is suspected that some of the influential party leaders who are supposed to be for him are not, at heart, as enthusiastic as they appear. If they come through, as his associates expect, then the chances will be at least three to one in his favor. At this hour the field, consisting of all the candidates except John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, is arranging to block Kern's request for an open ballot. If a secret vote is taken they believe that he will be defeated.

That Bribery Story.

The story of the alleged attempt to bribe members to vote for Edward G. Hoffman, the Fort Wayne senatorial candidate, has become a joke. While there have been rumors that money would be used in behalf of two or three candidates, none of the party workers were ready to swallow a report that Hoffman's shrewd backers would make such a blunder as to employ anyone who would not know his man before he approached him. Senator Steven B. Fleming and other ardent backers of Hoffman vigorously denounced the story as a plan to injure Hoffman.

To Be Chairman Hayward.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13.—When Frank H. Hitchcock retires as chairman of the Republican national committee, William Hayward, secretary of the committee, will be named as its head until the committee elects a chairman at its meeting to be held four years hence in December preceding the next national election.

Bank Jockey Convicted.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 13.—After being out five hours the jury in the case of the state versus Fred Kinney, charged with the attempted burglary of the Farmers' bank at Clarksville on Dec. 24 last, returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced for a term of from ten to twenty years.

Enormous Forgeries Alleged.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 13.—Fred B. Signor, charged with forging the signature of James Murray, a millionaire, was indicted on eight counts by the grand jury. The amount involved in all aggregates about \$860,000. Signor was immediately put in the custody of the sheriff.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13.—General Stoessel, Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and several others of the officers of high rank now in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, have applied for pardon.

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Red Banks, Miss. — "Words are inadequate to express what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from a female disease and weakness which the doctors said was caused by a fibroid tumor, and I commenced to think there was no help for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman after all other means had failed. My friends are all asking what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Willie Edwards.

Hampstead, Maryland. — "Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was weak and nervous, and could not be on my feet half a day without suffering. The doctors told me I never would be well without an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors, and I hope this valuable medicine may come into the hands of many more suffering women."—Mrs. Joseph H. Dandy.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



Free Excursion To Texas To All Who Buy

ON JANUARY 19,

We will run a special train from St. Louis to the Gulf Coast of Texas. This train will go through Oklahoma and you can return by a different route.

We are selling fertile lands on the crop payment plan and you sign no note or mortgage. These lands produce as high as \$70 per acre in crops from very beginning and always gets better.

Many men have bought here and it will not be long until good land cannot be had at any reasonable price.

Come and join us on this trip and visit the land where flowers are in bloom, strawberries are ripe and all kinds of garden vegetables are ready to eat.

Raise what you eat and have plenty for sale.

Go to a climate where you do not have to feed up in the winter all you raised in the summer.

We will trade in some good city or farm property.

Call or write for full instructions as to trains and literature.

Arthur H. DeGolyer

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

DR. H. I. SHERWOOD Chronic Specialist

Here are a few of the many cases whom he has cured in Seymour. Samuel Franklin, Fletcher Nicholson and Leroy Sage had bad piles. Frank Stradley and Jason Lacy were badly ruptured.

Seymour, Ind., Dec. 8, 1908.

In February of this year I commenced with severe hemorrhage from bladder. Leading physicians and surgeons pronounced it cancer of the bladder. I got no better under their treatment. In October I commenced treatment with Dr. Sherwood. In six weeks I gained 12 pounds and am well of my trouble.

PHI. RHAMER.

Dr. Sherwood cures Blood Poison, Nervous Disease, Stomach Troubles, Catarrh, Gout, and all forms of Chronic Disease including Female Complaints. Consultation and examination free.

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Get Plans and Specifications for your new house.
518 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR

FLYING WITH WILBUR WRIGHT

ECSTASY OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST IN A RECORD FLIGHT AT LEMANS.

WORLD FROM A NEW ANGLE.

Human Sensations of Travel Through the Air Almost Overpowering with Delight.

INTOXICATION OF TURNING.

Frantz Reichel of Le Figaro writes graphically of his experience on an aeroplane with Wilbur Wright, at Le Mans, France:

"Today I have had the lark of larks. I have tasted the joy of flight. Yes, I have flown. I am still anything but steady, owing to amazement and excitement. I can hardly believe my senses, yet the thing is true; for more than an hour I enjoyed an experience that daring souls have vainly craved for centuries, madly yearning to course bird-like through the air.

"My delight is unbounded and I find it immensely difficult to keep my head amid the tumult of bewildering impressions. When Wilbur Wright invited me to occupy a seat in his aeroplane, I wanted to fall on his neck. He was so calm about it, though, that I didn't dare. So I climbed into the machine without further ado.

A Plunge Into Space.

"Wright buttoned his waistcoat, took his seat, grasped the two tillers. An indescribable thrill ran through me. Then he leaned over and with his right hand let loose the weights that start the aeroplane. We were off! At first there was the curious abrupt sensation of a plunge into space. It gave me a colicky moment. Under me I heard the fall of the car that had carried the aeroplane. We had left the rail, and suddenly there was a rocking due to the thunderous uproar of the engine and the motion of the propellers. We flew. I gripped my faculties to see and feel. I stiffened, not daring to move.

"Obedient to its rudder, the great white bird that bore us rose and beneath me the ground fled away. We headed for the horizons of dunes and hills and low trees, experiencing the paradoxical sensations of dizziness, gliding through some mild fluid. It was strange and delicious. The air came at me in a swift but even current, caressingly, never harshly. I could keep my eyes wide open.

Intoxicating Turnings.

"Then came the first turning, over a fine carpet of mauve shrubbery. With his right hand, the aeronaut moved that tiller, and the great white wings veered like a bird. On those turnings, those turnings! If flying in a straight line was delightful, turning was downright intoxicating. Whence, precisely, came this delirium? How can I tell? From the graceful, perfect curve, performance? From the lift of the apparatus, which seemed to redouble its speed and slip even more gently through the air? Doubtless also from reflection, for it was during these moments that I realized most vividly that the air had been conquered, conquered absolutely. My heart would leap up within me and my eyes grow moist.

"We now flew toward the camp, whose tents and barracks rose down below in the dark setting of pines, which looked black against the blaze of the sunset. At the edge of the wood there was a throng of spectators. Mounted cuirassiers galloped up and down in front of them to prevent them running out upon the field. We passed over them, and I could see them duck their heads. Some of them waved handkerchiefs. On a road that runs through the camp were crowds of automobiles; between them and alongside them were cyclists and close-packed pedestrians. They were starting home, already satisfied by the preceding flights. But when they saw the flying machine again they decided to stay.

"In a turning close to the ground, we now approached a starting point. At the foot of the pylon and near the crowd there was a crowd; a little in front of the crowd stood a group of privileged spectators who had come from Paris especially to witness the now world-famed flights of the Anvoirs 'Saturdays.'

Saluting the Crowd.

"I was getting confident now, and, sure of the stability of the apparatus and of its perfect poise, I ventured to unbend and move a little. I even risked leaning over so as to peer down among the spectators, among whom I could see Jean de Reszke, Maj. Baden-Powell, the naval engineer, Bernheim, M. and Mme. Darraque, the Comte de Dampierre, and then, standing at the foot of the pylon, my son, who pitched his cap into the air as we went by. And such a waving of handkerchiefs! I tried to respond, but it was a pretty stiff salute I managed to execute.

"I looked at Wright. He was steady. Nose in air, nostrils dilated, he witnessed the realization of his wildest dream. He gripped the tillers with the hands that had built the machine. He was splendid. He felt that I was looking at him and turned his head, took in my enthusiasm, and smiled.

"Is it all right?" he shouted, for he had to shout to be heard. I tried to answer, but there was a whirlwind going down my throat. Diabolical! I let go the rod I had clung to. I found I didn't have to sit so still. I began to take risks. Were they risks? The aeroplane was marvelously obedient to its pilot's will. It sailed close to the ground, or high above it, or skimmed the trees, turning sharply or in broad curves as he bade it, and was kept always perfectly balanced by the manipulation of levers that seemed to work like a bicycle's handlebars.

Night Coming On.

"The sun went down and we flew in the twilight. A light mist rose from the ground and here and there spread a vaporous blanket over the shrubbery beneath us. We could get only confused glimpses of the crowd, and soon it seemed to me all that Wright had to guide his course by was the line of the forest's edge. Night fell. The moon came up. A great silence brooded over wood and field, a silence broken only by the throbbing of the huge wings of our bird. So delicious was the sensation and so complete the feeling of security that I wanted to go on flying thus for hours and hours. And then those turnings—oh, but they were thrilling! I began to understand the joys of the fitting bird. But the birds—they fly because they are birds; it's no marvel to them. To me, flight was a wondrous thing—a thing made possible only by the genius of the man beside me.

"How long had we been flying? I couldn't guess. I didn't dare take my watch. I wanted to tell Wright, who seemed bent on breaking the record. He

FOR THE LADIES.

After the Count.

But yesterday I bragged about the friends that I possessed; All stars and traits, without a doubt— Supporters, east and west. Quite popular I thought myself— Into this air it floats. Today I'm laid upon the shelf; I didn't get the votes.

They like my hearty smile, I thought, My words they loudly cheer; I am the man who's nightly sought For speeches far and near. Even the woman in the home Upon my picture votes; But popularity is foam; I didn't get the votes.

But yesterday I could have sworn All smiles were meant for me; And now I'm glad that I was born. My popularity Was city-wide in its extent, For many lusty throats With cheers for me were nightly rent, But others got the votes.

The mortgage on the house remains, Likewise a pile of debts; And there's another thought that pains: I saw must, as betwixt the sheets The which I made, that I was he On whom the public votes; I backed my popularity, But others got the votes.

Ah, popularity's a myth! The handshake and the cheer Are but for fools to juggle with; For popularity is a myth, And the pleasant word is fine to get, And cheers from lusty throats Are mighty good to hear, and yet Don't count on them for votes.

Hostess' Path Not Always Easy.

The perfect hostess does not necessarily require a setting of marble and priceless tapestries. No "social function" is dependent upon unlimited resources. There are many ways of paying one's social obligations unerringly, and at the same time unpretentiously. Tact and ingenuity, coupled with a brave spirit of hospitality, will amply make up for money ostentation.

It is something of a puzzle to know just where the line between formal and informal affairs may properly be drawn, since where any number of people not on equal terms of intimacy, and especially if by written invitation, assemble, there is a certain reserve that stands for formality. The matter of dress has no part to play in establishing this line, now that the "best black silk" has been ousted from its pedestal, and clothes are designated under three heads—morning, afternoon, and evening. Of all forms of entertaining, afternoon tea is the most economical; where the hostess is clever, it may be made far more charming and enjoyable than tradition will admit. One bachelor girl, whose domicile is a small down town apartment of five rooms, sends out visiting cards regularly early in the season, "bidding" friends and acquaintances quite generally.

Men as well as her women friends are asked. Who says that men do not enjoy a party? This hostess always manages to induce a man or two to be on hand early. A man does help out tremendously on such occasions, and if he has been properly coached to look out for elderly folk and hopeless spinsters, and see that every one has some one to talk to, success of the tea is a foregone conclusion.

The dining room table has a silver fern dish in the center or a vase with carnations unless some one has thoughtfully sent American beauties. There is a plate heaped with wafer sandwiches, another with sweet wafers, several small dishes contain olives or bonbons, while the far side of the table, the corner is reserved for chocolate and other things. Guests saunter out to the table, helping themselves, assisted by those women whom the bachelor girl has asked to come early. A small colored maid has come in, "after school," to attend to the door. Further than this, there is no expense. Perhaps some one sits down at the piano and plays something, very softly. Music may stay but the conventional half-hour; others linger. On her "at home" days this hostess pours the tea herself from her pretty Japanese stand, and one of her friends hands it around. Frequently she does it all herself.

For a theater supper at home, the dining dish is the best medium. All requisites should be in readiness upon the dining room table or upon a small table in the library, where the guests will be served or will serve themselves. Oysters, crabs, salmon, shrimps, and the proverbial rabbit are always first suggestions, and because they are almost universally relished should have first choice. If novelty is desired, it is to be had in the manner of cooking. Rabbit, for example, with tomatoes; oysters with Parmesan cheese, which sounds deadly, but is not when properly seasoned with paprika; fresh salmon that has been previously boiled, fried in butter.

Red letter days suggest all sorts of charming possibilities, none of them more than Halloween, now close upon us. As in all of the other cases, favors are important features and the list of those appropriate for this all-saints' day, or rather eve, is a particularly long one. At the exchanges, most original novelties are to be found, but they are likely to be expensive, and, if so, the department of novelties is a poor one. A jack-o'-lantern makes a good centerpiece and there are place cards with black cats, witches, or rows of eerie little hobgoblins printed on them.

Entertaining is a fine art and riches do not always simplify the matter, because, where there is much to do with, much naturally is expected. As in many other instances, it is much better to make the best possible showing with what one has than to strain after the effect that richer people are able to produce. A keen sense of the eternal fitness of things, hospitality that is not pinchbeck, and a reasonable amount of tact will carry one through with success.

Says Woman Is Only a Pawn.

Prof. Thomas' article on "The Psychology of Woman's Dress" in the American Magazine is even more spine-chilling than last month's paper on "Advances in Character of Woman," which caused such a storm. Following is a brief extract:

"While woman's demands occupy so large a place in the industrial world, it is noticeable that she is herself only a pawn in the industrial game played by man. Her individual possessor uses her as a symbol of his wealth, and the captains of industry make her and her changeable and expensive fashions the occasion of a market for the costly and changeable objects which fashionable habits force her to accept. New fashions are not always beautiful; they are even often ugly, and women know it; but they embrace changes as frequent and as radical as the ingenuity of the

mode-makers can devise. Women do not wear what they want, but what the manufacturers and tradespeople want them to wear. The people who supply them also control them.

"This does not, however, alter the fact that the general tone and pace of social life is largely influenced by woman's emphasis of finery and form. There is an old story of a lady who purchased a pair of brass andirons and then by degrees persuaded her husband to refurbish the whole house to match them. Just so, when silks and furs and gems and lace and the unmitigated gold are attached to the person of woman, it follows also that the household and the world in which she moves are transformed to harmonize with her showy taste and appearance. Beginning with the rugs, tapestry, porcelain, silver plate, fine linen, and the rich and gaudy furnishings of the home, the fastidious personality of woman pervades and bedizens everything. The sumptuous array of silver at the twelve-course dinner and the costly box at the costly opera are equally a part of woman's dress. This situation is the despair of men, but it is 'society.'"

One Girl's Pin Money.

One clever girl makes her pin money by printing labels for her friends as the season progresses, and by tying up the tumbler of housewives who are without the aid of the long-fingered daughters. "I had done it for mother all my life, and I always loved to make the glasses look pretty. She seemed to think I did it well, and that it saved her a lot of trouble. It is the sort of work that it is proper for a servant to do, for it is finicky and fussy. So I drifted into doing it for some of mother's friends, and then for the friends of my friends, and so on. It is scarcely strange that this same girl has this summer begun the work of putting up jellies for sale, with fair success for the beginning of her venture. She buys the fruit and the needed sugar and spice, and charges a fixed sum per glass for the finished product. Or, if her customer prefers, she goes to the home of her patron and does the work there, charging a round sum by the day for her labor. It is difficult for a woman to compete with the big manufacturers of preserves by putting the home-made product on grocery store shelves. The superior excellence of her work is not enough to offset the necessary increase in price. When a small jar of home-made marmalade costs 25 cents, and a large jar of the manufactured article costs 15, the customer is apt to decide in favor of her pocketbook. But an expert in jams and jellies can always establish a paying trade among a private clientele.

There is one form of preserves, the gentlest of all many things that cannot be achieved by the city, which is called "Blackspread," the southern soldiers called it, as they stopped at farm houses for food on their raiding expeditions in Pennsylvania. Apple butter cannot be brought to perfection in a kitchen. It demands the roaring heat of a wood fire built out of doors. It must boil in a huge copper kettle, and be stirred by age, but bright with frequent scourings. The spicy compound within must be rich with new cider, and it must be stirred to the very bottom of the reddish-brown, bubbling mass with a long-handled wooden paddle. Grandmother should measure its seasoning, and mutter strange incantations over the cauldron, "with woven fingers and waving hands," waving her magic spell. Then, and only then, can you hope to taste the perfect apple butter of the times that have been.

New Curtains.

One is almost afraid to call these by their right names, as there has been, and is, such a prejudice against Nottingham lace. But the curtains of this name which have just been shown me are so utterly different from anything that has heretofore been known as Nottingham that they deserve mention. The secret of the change is that a French firm has bought out the English makers, retaining the name but suppressing the overrated and cheap patterns, and substituting designs of simple, unpretentious character that are charming. For instance, a full-length pair in ecru is very effective in stripes and lace, and alternating with blue and red. Sash curtains of the same order sell for \$4.50. The thread used is a far better quality than that employed by the original makers, and consequently the draping of the curtains is softer and more artistic. A scroll edge is used as finish.

Good Advice for the Nurse and the Mother.

Children of three and four years of age may not always be plain food that is very good to adults. The quantity for them would be less, and meat should be given not oftener than once a day. A list of things forbidden includes veal and pork in any form except broiled bacon. Pastry, rich desserts of any kind, unripe or overripe fruit, cabbage, turnips, celery uncooked, shell and any other foods should be eliminated.

Breakfast may consist of any thoroughly cooked cereal with sugar and cream, preferably, but milk will do, an egg poached on toast, or codded, and a slice of bread. This may be varied with a table-spoonful of finely chopped meat, or some broiled fish. Every morning there should be a cup of milk or cocoa, the latter being better as cool weather comes on.

Dinner must be in the middle of the day, and may consist of a piece of rare meat, unless chicken is given, and that must be cooked thoroughly. Any meat should be cut fine, and children taught to masticate it. A little fat is to be left in. One green vegetable, with hominy, rice or baked potatoes, is required with the meat. A simple sweet, such as gelatin, custard, bread or rice pudding, stewed fruits, blanc mange or cornstarch and ice cream make the dessert.

Supper had better be given not later than 5 o'clock, and may be composed of broth with milk toast, or a piece of meat, or a piece of fish, and butter with a little apple sauce or jam. Milk is good with this meal, and cocoa may be substituted occasionally for the broth. It must always be made entirely of milk.

Children should have nothing but water between meals, and 6:30 is a proper time for their going to bed. This diet would do for a 2-year-old child, the quantity of food being reduced a trifle.

Girls Will Be Girls.

"Girls will be girls," more particularly when there are hundreds or thousands of them congregated in a college devoted to their education. Some of the results of this congregation and segregation are set forth in the article on "College-Bred Wives," begun last month and concluded in this issue. A more interesting discussion, to parents of girls, could scarcely be found; both interesting and vital.

Two or three facts should be here set down in order that Miss Austin's able paper may stand in the right light. One of them relates to the changes which are taking place in college policy, as regards curriculum and the wider training; the colleges for women are seeing new light, are broadening, and their present and future output (pardon the word) may be free from some of the failings of the college-bred wives of today who were students of yesterday.

Possibly the paper does not bring out quite emphatically enough the distinction between college life, including all the influences of the four years, and the college course and discipline for which

THE ROMANCE OF WHALING IS GONE

ONCE PERILOUS OCCUPATION NO LONGER FOLLOWED BY ADVENTURERS.

NOW A MECHANICAL PROCESS.

Voyages Are Seldom More Than 100 Miles from Land and Boats Are Faster Than Monsters.

DANGER REDUCED TO MINIMUM.

Even whaling is being robbed of its poetic and dramatic elements. The capture and the physical reduction of whales to a commercial basis have almost been deprived of hazard and uncertainty, on the Pacific coast at least, says the New York Tribune. No longer is it necessary, in order to obtain a good catch, for men to cruise about the globe in every sea for years, longing the while for home and friends, and filled with fears as to whether the voyage will yield profit or not. The modern Pacific whaler rarely voyages more than a hundred miles from land, and is seldom away from his hut for half a dozen days at a time. The taking of the creature no longer accomplished by the medieval method of throwing a lance by hand, but by modern artillery.

Romance Is Gone.

Frank Bullen would have difficulty in finding material for tales of nerve-racking escapes from tangled lines smoking out over the gunwale of the whale boat and of thrilling races through the waves attached to fleeing whales in modern whale catching, for the very good reason that the whale boats are now 100 feet long and propelled by steam engines at a speed equal to that of the whale itself. In fact, these steam whalers occasionally come in collision with their prey. The animal is the more surprised party of the two, and the more likely to suffer from the contact. This application of modern mechanical methods to the business reduces the chances of the escape of the whale to a minimum, and makes it possible to operate a steam plant for the reduction of the giant animal to profitable particles. The results are a fresh illustration of the manner in which the inventive faculty of man has disturbed the equilibrium of nature and is wiping out natural resources.

A Modern Whaling Plant.

Had it not been for this rapid fire method of whaling it would not have been possible for Roy C. Andrews, an assistant to the curator of the department of mammalogy and ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, to make a comprehensive series of observations of the characteristics of whales in the course of a summer jaunt. He left New York the latter part of April and visited the whaling stations of Vancouver island and of Admiralty island, off the coast of Alaska, saw between 200 and 300 whales, and obtained several hundred photographs.

A modern plant for whaling consists of a land station near the feeding grounds and a steamer 100 feet long. The station is equipped with machinery for drawing out the whales and cutting them up into manageable sections, rendering pots and apparatus for the drying of the flesh by means of hot air. The dried flesh is used in the manufacture of fertilizer. The steamer is equipped with a crow's nest, a gun for firing the bomb with its attached line, air pumps for blowing up the whale so that it will float until the shore is reached, quarters for a dozen or more men and towing apparatus.

"Bob" Near Shore.

In the capture of whales it is only necessary to run out from shore a distance of 100 miles or less. This is the limit of the cruising ground. No attempt is made to take a whale unless it is feeding, as otherwise its movements would be so uncertain as to make the chances of losing it too numerous for profit. "Bobbing for whale" is not such a difficult operation as one might think. Proud in his strength, he pays no attention to the approaching steamer if he chance to be feeding, but continues the process of sucking in the millions of free-quarter-inch shrimps which constitute his daily repast, until he is disturbed by an unusual and painful internal sensation. A game animal, he resents the intrusion of a bomb. He struggles against the stifling death fog that is clouding his senses as a mist blown in from the sea enshrouds the neighboring landscape.

Harpoon Bomb Fatal.

There is little chance for the animal when once he is struck by the harpoon bomb. Failure to hit him is rare, for the shot is fired at a distance of fifty feet. Reaching this range, the point is not difficult when the largest animal in the world is feeding. For a mass of red shrimps the monster of the deep is willing to sell his life.

Following the death of the whale an operation new to whaling is performed. An opening is made in the body and a tube, leading from air pumps aboard the steamer, is inserted. Then the body is filled with air, so that it will keep afloat until the shore is reached. If there is a prospect of taking another whale before returning to the station, a flag is attached to the body so that it may be found readily, and it is left floating for a while.

Obtained Photographs.

After recovering from attacks of sea sickness, becoming accustomed to sleeping in his clothes on a bunk and working from sunrise until long after sunset, Mr. Andrews had some interesting experiences and gathered a collection of pictures illustrating whaling such as has not been equalled. Some of his photographs were obtained under rather unusual conditions. It was his fortune to obtain by accident a picture of the flying bomb. He was standing beside the gun at an acute angle to the line of flight when the bomb was discharged. The noise of the discharge so close at hand scared him. He jumped, and as he did so accidentally released the shutter of his camera. The result was a negative for which he has received an offer of \$100.

On another occasion he was standing in the company of the plump bodied captain of the whaler on the narrow capstan platform across the bow, camera in hand. A whale lay across the path of the vessel, a short distance ahead. The order was given to reverse the engines. Is was misunderstood by the engineer and the steamer leaped ahead. It struck the animal and rebounded. The bulky captain and Mr. Andrews fell backward from the platform to the deck. The latter had the presence of mind to jump quickly to his feet and point his camera, which by good fortune had not been injured, toward the whale. This also resulted in an interesting picture, in which the blow holes of the animal were shown expanded to their full diameter.

The Gentle Rebuff.

"Immeasurable are the rebuffs that the helpers of the poor, the seekers after charity for their suffering brothers undergo," said a New York charity organization official. "A friend of mine, a Methodist minister in a small western town, told me the other day of his last rebuff, a not unkind one. Entering the office of the local weekly, the minister said to the editor:

"I am soliciting aid for a gentleman of refinement and intelligence who is in dire need of a little ready money, but who is far too proud a man to make his sufferings known."

"Why," explained the editor, pushing up his eyeglasses, "I'm the only chap in the village who answers that description. What's this gentleman's name?"

"I regret," said the minister, "that I am not at liberty to disclose it."

"Why, it must be me," said the editor. "It is me, sure. Heaven prosper you, parson, on your good work."

WESTERN CANADA

More **Big Crops**

FREE

In 1908

Another 60,000 Settlers from the United States

NEW DISTRICTS OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT

320 Acres of Land to EACH SETTLER—160 Free Homestead and 160 at \$3.00 Per Acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre as a result of neap.

Spring Wheat, Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best Cattle that have ever been raised on the Chicago market.

Spacious Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities, railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railroad rates apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill., Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRUISES, BACKACHE, DIABETES, BACON, etc.

375 "Guaranteed"

WESTERN CANADA

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Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

For Sale 1000-A. Farm in Traverse Co., MINNESOTA.

One mile from Tintah, on Great Northern R.R. Good schools and churches, all kinds of business are represented. 170 acres under plow; 220 acres meadow; 60 acres pasture—all tillable, no waste land; 10-acre building spot; heavy, rich, black loam soil, clay subsoil; good barn, house, granary and other buildings, all large and roomy; painted and in good repair. Good flowing well. Price \$400 per acre, on easy terms. Will sell in parts. This is a fine farm and is sure to go quick at this low price. Have listed 50,000 acres of deeded lands, from 100 acres up, from \$20 to \$40 an acre. Write what you want and where you want it. If you have any land, business or residence to sell or exchange, send description and particulars. Will refund our fee to all purchasers of 160 acres or more.

Elliott Buren Land, Business Chances and Investments, Casselton, N.D.

FREE 1909 CATALOGUE of Household Specialties.

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Musical Instruments, Novelties, Jewelry, Etc. New goods—best values—save money by dealing with us. EVERYTHING GUARANTEED.

MELLIE MERCANTILE CO., P. O. Box 3 Tompkinsville, N. Y.

110 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

An occupying and have privilege of buying. Want to form small company. Investors with \$100 and up please communicate with P. O. care Chicago Newspaper Union, 1000 N. W. York. Money secured by mortgage, 100 per cent profit guaranteed.

A Bargain: Three Sections

400 acres in wheat, three three-room houses, two wells and windmill, improvements cost \$4000. Price \$10 per acre, easy terms. Write owner, Box 16, Guyton, Okla.

VIRGINIA

An Invitation of the South and the Colony Idea. Told by Lewis Colony, Illustrated Booklet Free

FLETCHER KEARNEY, JR., JACKSON, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

INTOLERABLE ITCHING.

Fearful Eczema All Over Baby's Face — Professional Treatment Failed—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little girl was six months old I noticed small red spots on her right cheek. They grew so large that I sent for the doctor, but instead of helping the eruption, his ointment seemed to make it worse. Then I went to a second doctor who said it was eczema. He also gave me an ointment which did not help either. The disease spread all over the face and the eyes began to swell. The itching grew intolerable and it was a terrible sight to see. I consulted doctors for months, but they were unable to cure the baby. I paid out from \$20 to \$30 without relief. One evening I began to use the Cuticura Remedies. The next morning the baby's face was all white instead of red. I continued until the eczema entirely disappeared. Mrs. P. E. Gumbin, Sheldon, Ia., July 13, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston.

Justifiable.

Ezra—I heard Si Plummer got a verdict of justified homicide for killing that summer boarder last August, an' everybody sayin' it was sech a cold-blooded crime, too.

Rufus—Wal, thar was some new evidence at the trial. Fust, Si's wife told how, when the feller come, he sees a patch on his trousers an' sez, "I see you got a stitch in your side." Then Si's little gal got up an' evidenced how the feller follered her out to the yard when they was washin' the milk cans an' yells, 'Don't you know honesty's the best policy?' Finely, the hired man swore how, on the day of the murder, after he an' Si had pitched hay from 5 a. m. to 4 p. m., with the temperature like Haydays in the shade and New York in the sun, they heers a hyenalike laff behind, and lookin' up, sees that feller under a tree, with a straw hat, an' his flannel trousers rolled nice an' cool, with a refreshin' bottle in his hand, an' he chirpin' 'Go it, Rube. Make hay while the sun shines!'—Puck.

Polishing Him Off.

"What was the cause of that fearful racket in the other room a little while ago?"

"Some of the boys were putting a whirlwind finish on a campaign liar."—Chicago Tribune.

Just as Good.

His Elder Sister—Phil, why don't you wear cuffs?

The Youth—Great Scott, Nell, I do! Look at my pants legs, will you? They're turned up four inches!

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Catarrh Pills for constipation.

Correspondingly Costly.

"You get twice as much pay as I do," grumbled the elevator boy, "and it ain't fair!"

"There's a difference between us, kid," majestically answered the elevator starter. "You're merely a necessity. I'm a luxury."

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, it's a satisfaction to know you can wear smaller shoes by sprinkling Allen's Foot-Ease into them. When rubbers or overshoes become necessary and your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease gives instant relief. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Accept no substitute.

In reply to an advertisement for a woman typist at a salary of \$3.75 a week, a London firm on March 4 received no fewer than 397 replies.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

On the Tombigbee river, Alabama, is enough limestone to supply a cement plant for 100 years.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The Baltic sea is not salty enough to sustain the life of the oyster.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Headache, Backache, Sideache, A Worn-out Feeling.

These are especially women's afflictions. They are caused by irregular working of some of the functions of the body. It is of the utmost importance to every woman to know that there is no medicine so valuable for her, so helpful, so strengthening, as

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also Lane's Tea)

This tonic-laxative is a great blood medicine and is the favorite regulating medicine of old and young. All druggists sell it in 50c. and 25c. packages.

The HOME

REVIVAL OF PAISLEY SHAWLS.

The present revival of the Paisley designs recalls the rage for these patterns during the middle of the last century. We see them at present on gowns of chiffon or shantung or even cloth, while in linen also beautiful effects are to be found.

But to those who are familiar with the old design the present-day imitations are deplorably lacking in the delicacy and beauty of the former patterns, which were then chiefly displayed on the shawls. The designs on these were, of course, adapted from those shawls first brought from the east by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign. They became the rage, chiefly because they afforded a little extra warmth over the skimpy muslin dresses that were the inspiration of the much-talked-of directoire gowns of today. The Empress Josephine had a collection of about 500 of these shawls. Huge prices were paid for them, and even when they began to be made in England as much as 300 or 400 pounds would be given for a hand-woven Paisley shawl, while 25 or 30 pounds would not be considered much for a machine-made one.

Designing such as was employed upon these shawls is an art unknown today, and many brilliantly clever artists were engaged upon it.

One of the designs was tinted to represent bronze; in another the turquoise and sapphire shades of blue were combined with glorious effect.

The patterns were kept very simple and strictly Oriental, but eventually such anomalies as tartan and shepherds' plaids, and little medallions containing bunches of roses were introduced, and very soon the Paisley design sank into oblivion until its recent revival.

It is a lamentable fact that tons of these wonderful old designs have been burned, yet it makes the remaining specimens all the more valuable and interesting, and in these days when we lay claim to so much for our applied arts they are a revelation of what was being done so long ago as the fifties.—New Haven Register.

BLINDNESS IS DIMINISHING.

No known disease which causes blindness is increasing under civilization. So that when we do finally come to our sense and fight all diseases alike, as we surely will, we have good right to confidently expect that blindness will be practically abolished, or reduced to less than five per cent. of its present frequency.

Even the risk of blindness from accidental causes, such as wounds, blows, scaldings and burnings, is very much less than it was before, and still diminishing on account of the enormously increased power of curing wounds of the eye given us by antiseptics and asepsis. Where ten eyes were lost by wounds becoming infected, less than one eye suppurates now.

This brings us to the fact that a large share of our troubles with our eyes in modern times is due, like cataract, to the fact that we have got into an inveterate habit of outliving them, as well as our teeth, our hair and our hearing, and of this we obstinately refuse to break ourselves. Nature doesn't borrow any trouble before she comes to it. As the average savage lived only about thirty years, Nature built his eye to last forty to forty-five, giving him a liberal margin of 50 per cent. Then we blame her because this eye that was "loaded" to carry for forty-five years will not go passively on and do all that is required of it until sixty, seventy or even seventy-five years of age.

Whenever we are willing to reform our bad habits of living too long, to abandon our "bloodthirsty clinging to life," as Matthew Arnold called it, we shall find less reason to complain of our eyes and ears.—Woman's Home Companion.

WHITE HOUSE CHEERY WITH PLANTS.

Mrs. Roosevelt has the good taste that prevents the overdecorating of a home. The White House today is a distinct improvement over that mansion as it used to be in the important particular of floral accessories and general ornamentation. The mistress of the White House is partial to growing flowers and plants rather than cut blossoms. The state rooms of the White House look cheery with pots of fuchsias and pepper plants glowing in the sun, with an occasional jardiniere of scarlet tipped poinsettia. Oriental palms in porcelain vases and ferns in quaint boxes of birch bark give a homelike look to the wide, bare halls of the lower wing. The entire ground floor is bright with growing things, many in bloom. Only an occasional vase of roses is seen on the mantle of the Blue Room. A growing plant invariably has the place of honor on the dining table.—New York Press.

CRUSHES LOVE.

Selfishness crushes out love, most of the people who are living together without affection for one another really care too much for themselves and too little for each other.—Home Chat.

FASHION NOTES.

The automobile is responsible for the array of long coats with which furriers are provided. Some handsome tailored dresses of heavy cloth show sleeves of net or like fabric.

Opossum fur is the latest cry in Paris for coat collars, cuffs, revers, linings and waistcoats.

The two-toned striped stockings are the most fashionable hosiery.

French lingerie, brought over for brides, shows much less elaboration. Laces showing an intermingling of metal thread are fashionable.

The jabot of white net is still very stylish with dressy tailor makes.

Quant accessories rule with the renaissance gowns—such things as fitted bodices laced in the back, skin tight sleeves buttoned the whole length, old brocades, big mantles, etc.

EDUCATION NOT NEEDED.

The principal of a large public school on the upper West Side tells this story of the mother of one of her pupils. The principal is unmarried and a woman.

The pupil, a little girl, was getting

along badly in school, so badly that the principal summoned the mother—who may be called Mrs. Smith—to talk the matter over.

"I don't know," she told Mrs. Smith, "what the trouble is with Ethel—whether she doesn't try to study, whether she isn't well, or what; but she doesn't keep up with her class at all."

"It doesn't matter," Mrs. Smith returned, placidly. "I have had six daughters and none of them did well at school."

There really seemed nothing to say in answer to this.

"I never did well at school myself," Mrs. Smith went on. "But what of it? I"—and she glanced with calm superiority at the spinster principal before her—"I married."—New York Tribune.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Hutchins**

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Dr. J. C. HUTCHINS

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloe Sassa—
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of **Dr. J. C. Hutchins** NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Start the New Year Right!

START the new year with a clean mind and a clean body! Most people are very neat and clean in their outward appearance, but how about the inside? Are you clean inside? And if not, how can you face the New Year with clean thoughts, clear intelligence, a fair, just, and bright mind, and your full share of capacity for work and enjoyment.

The holidays are over and everybody's had a good time—perhaps a little too much of a good time. Over-eating and over-drinking have been the rule ever since Thanksgiving Day.

Many people get little exercise in winter and breathe much stuffy, over-heated inside air.

At the same time they eat too much rich and indigestible food, while fresh fruit and fresh vegetables are scarce in the market. So stomach and bowels are liable to be over-taxed.

Clog up, stretch and paralyze the large intestine by over-stuffing it with undigested food, so it can not carry off the useless refuse, and it "backs up" the sewage, and compels the small intestine to absorb the poison of decaying matter, instead of wholesome nourishment.

That's what must happen. Isn't it plain as day?

What's the result? Nearly everybody "gains in flesh" in the winter time, but it's pussy fat—not healthy flesh and muscle. The liver gets inactive; the bile doesn't "work off"; the eyes get yellow; the skin gets dead like putty and pale like dough, with boils, pimples, blackheads, liver-spots to break the monotony.

Dizziness, headaches, blurred vision, foul breath, sleeplessness and a temper like a wild cat make such persons very pleasant company to themselves and others.

But, you say—"I'll take a course of Spring medicine to clean me out next April."

Not considering your duty to yourself and family, isn't it certain that to leave the body full of poison all winter, and then suddenly attempt to force out all impurities by one violent attack is dangerous, absurd and unreasonable?

Keep clean inside all the time. That's the simple solution.

If you can not diet, or keep your mechanism going by proper exercise, the self-evident alternative is to take Cascarets, the sweet, fragrant, harmless little vegetable tablets, that "act like exercise" on your bowels, and gently but powerfully clean out and disinfect the whole digestive canal.

A Cascaret every night before going to bed will "work while you sleep" and make you "feel fine in the morning."

If you have been neglecting yourself for some time, take a Cascaret night and morning and break up the "constipated habit" without acquiring a "cathartic habit."

Cascarets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c. The 10c size trial box is a neat fit for the vest pocket or lady's purse.

Be sure to get the genuine, with the "long-tailed C" on the box and the letters "CCC" on each tablet. They are never sold in bulk.

FREE TO OUR FRIENDS!

We want to send to our friends a beautiful French-designed GOLD-PLATED BONBON BOX hard-enamelled in colors. It is a beauty for the dressing table. Ten cents in stamps is asked as a measure of good faith and to cover cost of Cascarets with which this dainty trinket is loaded. 711

Send to-day, mentioning this paper. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

To California

Across Salt Lake by Rail Famous Here and Abroad

via The Overland Limited Leaves Chicago Daily

Composite Observation Car, Pullman Drawing-room and Compartment Cars, Dining Cars; all electric lighted and well ventilated. Library, Smoking Rooms—everything pleasant—makes your journey delightful. No excess fare.

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Electric Block Signal Protection—the safe road to travel

Send twelve cents in postage for book entitled, "The Overland Route to the Road of a Thousand Wonders."

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Omaha, Neb.

HELP FOR WOMEN

INSIST ON HAVING **Dr. Martel's Preparation**

The Standard Remedy. (As Druggists) Send for book "Relief for Women."

FRENCH DRUG CO., 89 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

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This Beautiful, Extra Fine, GOLD FILLED BEAUTY PIN, 20c each or \$3.50 a Pair. Send postal order or check. Write for booklet of fine goods, lace, hairpins, etc. Acme Novelty Co., 995 Clinton Ave., Irvington, N. J.

"PHOSPHATE IS KING TODAY"

Our Investors' Letter will tell you why; sent free. Hutchinson & Gaylord, 43 Exchange Place, New York. United Securities and High-grade Bonds dealt in

S. N. U. No. 1-1909

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Don't Worry

If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat the words of thousands of other sufferers from womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick, of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly with female trouble, and the doctors did no good. They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it made me feel like a new woman. I am still using this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

COAL

AND Kindling

H. F. WHITE

Phone No. 1.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect Nov. 22, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

SEYMOUR-INDIANAPOLIS LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis, making stops at Azalia, Taylorsville and Whiteland on flag signal only, at: 8:13 a. m. and 6:13 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at 6:53, 8:53, 9:53 and every hour thereafter until 4:53, 6:53 and 7:53, and at 8:53 and 10:20 for Greenwood, and at 11:55 for Columbus.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the L. & L. Traction Co., for Louisville and all intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.
Columbus, Indiana.

Bathing machines, used almost exclusively on the English coast, were invented in 1750, but were not used extensively until 1803.

TIME TO ACT.

Dont Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit by Seymour Peoples Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a short time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy, puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankle, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

West Virginia Legislature.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 13.—L. J. Forman of Grant county was elected president of the West Virginia legislature, which convened today. The organization of the senate was completed by selecting John T. Harris of Wood county as clerk, and J. T. Sims of Fayette, as sergeant-at-arms. The house named J. R. Strickling of Tyler county, speaker. C. J. Topping of Charleston was selected as clerk, and S. S. Stuphin of Raleigh county as sergeant-at-arms.

Tortured on A Horse.

"For ten years I couldn't ride a horse without being in torture from piles," writes L. S. Napier of Rugless, Ky., "when all other remedies and doctors had failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils, Fever-sores, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Corns. 25c. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store.

Requisitions for Two Prisoners. Columbus O., Jan. 13.—Requisitions have been issued by Governor Harmon upon the governor of Indiana for the return of Edward A. Frank and Fred Witten, now in the Indiana penitentiary, and wanted in Cincinnati for forgery.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is in reality an internal inflammation—a diseased condition of the blood cells which supply the nourishment and strength necessary to sustain our bodies. Uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, gets into the circulation because of physical irregularities, and then instead of nourishing and invigorating the body, the blood irritates and inflames the different nerves, tissues, muscles and joints, because of its impure, acrid condition. The pains and aches and other disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of Rheumatism can never be permanently cured until every particle of the cause is driven from the blood. S. S. S. does this because it is a perfect blood purifier. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, purifies and cleanses the circulation, invigorates the blood, and completely drives Rheumatism from the system. Plasters, liniments, soothing lotions, etc., may be used for the temporary relief and comfort they bring, but a cure cannot be effected until S. S. S. has removed the cause. It frees the blood of every impurity and makes it a rich, health sustaining fluid, to bring permanent relief and comfort to those who suffer with Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. FORAKER

Another Tilt Is Promised In the Near Future.

OHIO SENATOR IS AROUSED

In His Speech on the Brownsville Affair Senator Foraker Let Drop an Intimation That When the Time Came When the President Could Be Treated as a Private Citizen He Might Have a Few Words to Say—Tillman Going Ahead With His Plans for Personal Attack on President and Says He's Getting Plenty of Material.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A spirited speech by Senator Foraker of Ohio on the use of private detectives in investigating the Brownsville affair was the feature of interest in the senate Tuesday. Mr. Foraker laid aside his manuscript several times during his address to inject remarks that were pointedly aimed at the president, although he refrained from the mention



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

of Mr. Roosevelt's name. Evidently referring to the president, he declared that men who make charges and insinuations will some time "be where they can be called to account."

Mr. Lodge replied to Mr. Foraker's remarks, declaring that the use of the \$3,000,000 fund appropriated in 1899 as an emergency war fund for the president during the Spanish war, in the employment of detectives on the Brownsville case was not in violation of law.

Mr. Foraker endeavored to have a day fixed for voting on his bill for the re-enlistment of the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment, but Mr. Warren, chairman of the committee on military affairs, insisted upon postponing such agreement until a future day.

Tillman Getting Ready.

"Many people are sending me material in regard to Roosevelt's dark and crooked ways, and I am preparing a speech in which I will try and redeem my promise made Monday," said Senator Tillman. He said he did not know how soon he would be able to deliver his speech, but he would make it before the president retired from office. Mr. Tillman received a telegram from Henry Watterson congratulating him, and saying: "You have certainly met every requirement of public duty and private honor."

Working with only a small quota of members, the house of representatives devoted its entire time to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

CAN'T DECIDE ON IT

Tariff Legislation Offers Problem for the Democrats.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The minority members of the house ways and means committee discussed tariff legislation with a view to determining whether the Democrats should prepare a tariff bill or should confine their efforts to a minority report on schedules regarding which there are more pronounced differences of opinion.

No conclusion was reached, and the Democratic members will endeavor to secure further information on certain schedules of the tariff in addition to that which is available as a result of the public hearing before the committee, before coming to a final determination.

Important Conference Today.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Every phase of the recent decision of Judge Wright in the contempt proceedings and the appeal therefrom is being considered at a conference here today between the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session, and of counsel in the case, including Judge Alton B. Parker of New York.

Lorin Farr, pioneer of Utah, among the first converts to Mormonism, first mayor of Ogden, husband of seven wives and ancestor of 300 children, grandchildren and great grandchildren was drowned at Utah Hot Springs.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ANCIENT OIL RECORDS

Standard Employees Unable to Gratify Kellogg.

New York, Jan. 13.—Frank B. Kellogg, chief counsel for the government in its suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, tried vainly to obtain from a succession of witnesses he called to the stand in the hearing of the case, the ancient records of the Standard showing the price of gasoline and oil



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

in the early days of the company's history and especially between 1886 and 1895. All the witnesses were employees of the Standard. They agreed that such records had been kept, but each declared his inability to tell where the records could now be found.

Failing in this attempt, Mr. Kellogg turned his attention to an effort to rebut the evidence of Standard Oil witnesses concerning the amounts of oil that could be shipped through pipes without serious intermixture.

Cameron Found Guilty.

Pittsburg, Jan. 13.—Charles S. Cameron, president of the Tube City Railroad company, who has been on trial for several days charged with conspiracy and misdemeanor in attempting to bribe former City Councilman William A. Martin in connection with the passage of an ordinance granting a franchise to the Tube City railroad, was found guilty. Attorneys for Cameron gave notice of an appeal and the accused was held in \$20,000 bail.

The annual session of the Porto Rican legislature has convened at San Juan.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, \$1.04; No. 2 red, \$1.06½. Corn—No. 2, 60½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 51c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00@11.00; timothy, \$12.50@13.50; mixed, \$11.00@12.00. Cattle—\$3.50@7.25. Hogs—\$4.00@6.25. Sheep—\$2.50@4.25. Lambs—\$3.00@7.65. Receipts—8,000 hogs; 1,100 cattle; 300 sheep. Small run of horses and little change in the situation.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.11. Corn—No. 2, 62c. Oats—No. 2, 52½c. Cattle—\$2.25@6.25. Hogs—\$3.35@6.35. Sheep—\$1.25@4.25. Lambs—\$3.00@7.25.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.06½. Corn—No. 3, 58c. Oats—No. 3, 51c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.60@7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.15. Hogs—\$5.10@6.30. Sheep—\$4.00@6.00. Lambs—\$5.25@8.00.

Livestock at New York.

Cattle—\$3.25@6.75. Hogs—\$5.00@6.25. Sheep—\$2.75@4.75. Lambs—\$5.50@8.00.

CHILDREN!

Vinol is the only preparation of Cod Liver Oil that children will take and which is easily assimilated by their delicate digestive organs. It builds up firm, healthy flesh, and makes little limbs round and plump. Delicate children thrive on it and love to take it.

The body-building and strengthening properties of Cod Liver Oil—but no oil—combined with peptonate of iron, makes Vinol the ideal tonic for delicate children. It tastes good and always does good.

GROWING CHILDREN play hard and work hard. They use up an enormous amount of energy and vitality that needs replacing. Give them Vinol regularly. It keeps them healthy, builds strong bones, sound flesh and muscle and pure rich blood.

SICKLY CHILDREN cannot digest ordinary Cod Liver Oil or Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil on account of their greasy nature and nasty taste. It upsets their delicate little stomachs. Vinol contains all the medicinal value they do and tastes good besides.

DELICATE GIRLS "My 9 year old daughter was weak, pale, and had no appetite. I gave her Vinol, and she began to thrive at once. She gained rapidly in weight, color and strength."—MRS. W. H. GILMORE, Durand, Mich.

"MY TWO CHILDREN, who were puny and ailing, rapidly gained flesh and strength when I began to give them Vinol. I proved that Vinol is a splendid tonic for delicate children."—MRS. C. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

VINOL QUICKLY CURES A COLD AND STOPS A COUGH

Vinol

YOUR MONEY BACK IF VINOL FAILS TO HELP YOU

W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Seymour, Indiana.

Don't Sit In The Cold

Use the PERFECTION OIL HEATER and have solid comfort in that corner that is hard to heat. A touch of a match and a steady flow of heat is the result.

See them at our store.

W. A. Carter & Son

17 EAST SECOND STREET.

COMMITTED TO TOMBS

Hearst's Publishers, However, Did Not Pass Behind Bars.

New York, Jan. 13.—On the ground that the publication of their names as the responsible heads of the Star Publishing company, which publishes William R. Hearst's New York American, made them personally liable for libelous matter appearing in that newspaper, Magistrate Moss found S. S. Carvalho, Bradford Merrill and Edward S. Clark guilty of criminally libelling John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and

technically committed them to the Tombs prison. On notice that the defendants would apply for a writ of habeas corpus in order to test the validity of the law under which they had been sentenced, the magistrate allowed them to remain in the private reception room of the prison while their counsel, Clarence J. Shearn, went before Justice Davis in the supreme court and obtained the writ. Upon the granting of the writ, Messrs. Carvalho, Merrill and Clark were paroled in the custody of their counsel until Thursday morning, when argument on the writ will be heard.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

But the Grocer has more — Thank Goodness.

